THE NEW NORTH.

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will do well to see the new and complete line of necessaries in the way of corsets and the hundred and one other items that go to make up a first-class store.

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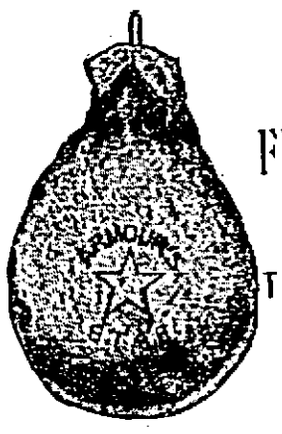

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"POLOCK BILL" CAUSES A FEELING OF TERROR

SAID TO HAVE PASSED THROUGH OUR CITY LAST THURSDAY.

Many of the Opinion That He Will Return to Make Good His Threats—Cherishes a Feeling of Enmity Toward Those Instrumental in Sending Him to Prison for Incendiarism—Bears Stamp of Degenerate.

There has been a feeling of terror among many of the citizens of Rhinelander the past few days. It is all occasioned by the appearance of Wm. Sawaski, more familiarly known as "Polock Bill," who was noticed on the north-bound Ashland express on the North-Western road last Thursday afternoon by Mr. Barker of Pelican Lake, who was formerly a guard in the prison at Waupun, and is well acquainted with Sawaski and his peculiarities. Mr. Barker came up from his Pelican Lake resort last Thursday and noticed the alleged "fire bug" on the train. Knowing that many Rhinelanderites would be interested, he informed several of our people. The information has had a tendency to disturb the peace of mind our citizens have enjoyed since the time "Polock Bill" was incarcerated on the charge of incendiarism.

"Bill" began a ten year sentence in 1891. It is not necessary for The New North to introduce our subject to its readers. Every old settler well remembers him and the thoughts of his presence causes a chill to penetrate the spinal column of some who were in Rhinelander at that time when fires were of common occurrence. Every indication would go to show that they were of incendiary origin and the finger of guilt would almost invariably point to "Polock Bill."

"Bill" bears the stamp of a degenerate of the most pronounced type, or to use the slang term, "he looks it." He is no fool, however, and in many ways is as cunning as a fox. His degeneracy is shown in his looks as well as his actions. He has a heavy head of hair which grows down low on his forehead, nearly covering his eyes. His eye-brows are as heavy as a youthful mustache, and meet. The mustache is heavy and coarse. These with his other features give him a decidedly wild appearance, such as would frighten a timid person should they meet him alone in a secluded spot.

It seems that "Bill" cherishes a feeling of bitter enmity for Rhinelander and Rhinelander people, especially those who were instrumental in committing him to the state's prison, which was done largely on circumstantial evidence. It is said by some who were thrown in contact with him at the prison that he boasted on several occasions that he would "play even" as soon as he gained his liberty, if it resulted in imprisonment for life. Sawaski is a powerful fellow, a veritable giant. He is an epileptic and on emerging from a fit always appears insane. Several of his deeds would go to show desires of a most morbid nature.

J. J. Remo, of the Fashion restaurant, was cook in the prison during a portion of Sawaski's confinement and had an opportunity to learn his peculiarities. Mr. Remo tells of several instances in which the prisoner would give evidences of an unbalanced mind. On one occasion "Bill" gathered together a lot of straw, saturated it with kerosene oil and built a fire. It was discovered by prison employes in time, avert a conflagration. The prisoner was discovered in the center of the fire uttering oaths of profanity. His cunning was here shown, for his excuse for starting the blaze was that was trying to rid his room of bedbugs, which he declared were making life miserable for him.

Mr. Remo says the prison was infested with cockroaches. To "Bill," these insects were apparently a "swell dish." Whenever he observed a large fat one he would capture it and eat it.

The prisoner was a lover of notoriety and always possessed an air of importance. One day during his imprisonment, the institution was visited by a delegation of christian women who called on a good samaritan mission and partly out of curiosity. During their tour of observation behind the prison walls, the prisoners were all lined up for inspection. They were asked all the imaginable questions the fair visitors could think of. "Polock Bill" was one of the most conspicuous and was not overlooked. Neither did he propose to be. One good old lady approached him, adjusted her glasses and in woman's curiosity asked the question: "My good man, what are you here for?" With an air of self composure, he said: "Eat 'em up four women." The ladies retreated and did not put any more questions to "Polock Bill."

"Bill's" greatest hallucination of mind is that of being pestered by bedbugs. He told his troubles to the doctors and asked them to kill the bugs. For reasons best known to themselves, they did not take immediate action and the man from whom the complaint came proceeded to exterminate them himself. He procured a quantity of Paris green, but put it to a wrong usage to accomplish the result he said he wished to. He took it internally, having swallowed enough to kill all the bedbugs in the field. Fortunately for "Bill" and unfortunately for the community, the dose was so large that his stomach rejected the poison. He must have suffered untold agonies, but despite this, he hied himself to the prison garden where he gathered together a number of potato bugs which he caused to suffer double torture by depositing them in the matter his stomach had parted company with. Soon after this occurrence "Bill" was found tied up in a knot by one of the prison physicians. The only words he could articulate were: "Heap killum bug," "heap killum bug."

It was learned last Friday morning that Sawaski would be a passenger on the south-bound passenger train that same morning. A search of the train by F. T. Coon failed to bring to view the notorious character. The object of the search was to point "Bill" out to Police Officer Matteson, who was anxious to learn his identity, as it might come handy to him in the future.

Many of our people feel so uneasy that they are momentarily anticipating the sound of the fire alarm. They feel that "Bill's" appearance is for no good purpose and anticipate that he is somewhere in this vicinity to silently steal into town and make good his threats. The feeling has reached that stage in Rhinelander where one fire and a sight of "Polock Bill's" face might send him to a climate where fires are kindled by even a more experienced hand; where his exile would be for a period that knows no end.

"QUO VADIS" SCORED A HIT.

Carpenter's Presentation at the Grand Opera House Friday Evening.

Carpenter's presentation of "Quo Vadis" at the Grand opera house last Friday evening scored a hit with local threatre goers. The entertainment afforded an evening of rare enjoyment to a fair sized audience, the members of which appreciate the fact that it was a high-class entertainment. The presenting company did exceptionally well in their presentation of Sienkiewicz's popular novel.

The scenic effects were very good considering the limited stage space and added materially to the success of the production. The stage accessories were suitable for a much larger stage, but were used here to a good advantage. The scene of the peristyle of Petronius' house was beautifully represented. The costumes were very pretty and appropriate. The lines in the dramatization followed fairly well the novel. The company this year presents the play in six acts, where last year there were only four. The stirring story was well presented by the able artists, who possess rare dramatic ability. The version aroused the appreciation of the audience.

The troupe was well balanced and the individual parts were cleverly taken, although the roles were difficult ones. Ernest Fisher as Petronius, the arbiter of fashion and the shrewd gentlemanly pagon, acquitted himself exceedingly well in his triumphant contests with Tigellinus, and Poppaea. The empress, by Emma Wellington, in influencing Nero, was great. J. A. Young, as Vinicius, in his emotional part, did exceptionally well, considering his difficult role. Ida Adair, as Lygia, was the leading lady in the cast, a task she performed charmingly and received many words of praise. The lady taking the part of Eunice shared honors with the leading artists. The audience was one of the most appreciative that ever assembled at the local play house.

Giles Coon transacted business at Three Lakes last Saturday.

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DISTRICT CONVENTION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

WILL BE HELD TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.

Mrs. R. M. LaFollette, Wife of the Governor, Will be one of the Notables in Attendance—To Address the Gathering on the Evening of the 8th—An Evening of Spanish Song—Sight Seeing.

Arrangements for the Ninth district convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at the Congregational church in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, May 8th and 9th, are about completed. Everything points to one of the most successful gatherings thus far held in this district.

The members of the various committees are enthusiastic in their work and will do everything in their power to make the gathering a brilliant success in every particular. There are committees galore, made up of members of the three local clubs, who will not overlook a single detail.

The ladies of the district and their friends will be honored by a visit from Mrs. H. M. Youmans, president of the W. S. F. W. C., who will take a prominent part in the program. An honored guest will be Mrs. R. M. LaFollette, wife of the governor, who will deliver an able address on the first evening of the convention. As a platform speaker, Mrs. LaFollette has a national reputation and an address from her will be a rare literary treat.

Another good feature of the convention will be an evening of Spanish song by Sra. Da Blanca de Freyre Tibbits.

When Sra. Blanca de Freyre Tibbits came to the United States a bride several years ago, she and her husband were in Washington just at the time of the De Lome incident and attended a reception at the White house given to the army and navy.

Senora Tibbits was quite at a loss to account for the interest shown in her by other guests at this reception and the sensation which she was apparently creating was most embarrassing. It was, to her, unexplainable until her Washington friend, the daughter of Gen. Grover, told her that she had lingered behind the party to listen to the comments that were being made and that Sra. Tibbits was being mistaken for Sra. de Lome. The little incident excited Sra. Tibbits' curiosity regarding the appearance of the real Sra. de Lome and therefore the next Sunday she attended services at the church which Sra. de Lome was known to frequent. She was shown to a pew next to those occupied by the Spanish legation, but all in vain for Sra. de Lome did not appear at the service. But the sequel came a few days later when a friend said to Mrs. Grover, "Why I hear that you were seen at church with Sra. de Lome just the Sunday before she left for Spain!" and Mrs. Grover had to acquit herself of the responsibility for such an unpatriotic action. As Sra. de Lome was considered one of the most beautiful women in Washington, the Woman's club can be congratulated on securing the services of a beautiful woman as well as talented artist.

Geo. W. Bishop will address the gathering on Women's Clubs and Public Charities. Besides the speakers already mentioned, there will be numerous papers and addresses by prominent ladies of the district.

The visiting ladies will be entertained by the members of the local clubs. Many visitors are expected and the convention gives promise of being one of the most largely attended in the history of the district organization.

The last day of the convention will be devoted to viewing the sights of the city, visiting among the members and a pleasant reception at the spacious home of Mrs. W. E. Brown. The reception will be for the ladies of the Rhinelander clubs and their guests only.

Following is the program with the exception of the music:

WEDNESDAY 2:30 P. M.

Invocation.....Mrs. J. W. Helmuth, Antigo.
Greeting.....Mrs. Mabel B. Thomson, Rhinelander.
Response.....Mrs. John A. Thursby, Antigo.
Piano Solo, Selected.....Mrs. George Sheldon, Tomahawk.
Tread of the Modern Novel..Mrs. Augusta Kennedy, Ashland.
State Consumer's League...Mrs. W. V. Silverthorne, Mosinee.
Music.
With Open Heart.....Elizabeth T. Dodge, Marinette.
Dramatic Sketch, Selected.....Mrs. C. K. Avery, Merrill.
Some Phases of Club Work.....Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans, Waukesha.
Music.

WEDNESDAY 8:00 P. M.

Piano Solo, Selected.....Mrs. A. M. Pride, Tomahawk.
Women's Clubs and Public Charities.....Geo. W. Bishop, Rhinelander.
Soprano Solo, Selected.....Mrs. Telda Withie Hart, Wausau.
Educational Hygiene..Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Madison.
Music.

THURSDAY 9:30 A. M.

Music.
Reports of Clubs.
Music.
Woman's Sphere—Mrs. Daisy Blackwood Parlin, Wausau.
Woman in Education..Emerence Walters Neillsville
Woman as a Novelist....Mrs. Chas. Wallis, Tomahawk.
Piano Solo, Selected....Miss Alice E. Shea, Merrill
Child Study from a Parent's Standpoint.. Mrs. Angus Kennedy, Elk Lake.
Boys' Clubs.....Mrs. A. W. Sanborn, Ashland.

THURSDAY 2:30-5 P. M.

Reception at the home of Mrs. W. E. Brown to Club Women and Guests.

THURSDAY 8:00 P. M.

An Evening of Spanish Song.....Sra. Da Blanca de Freyre Tibbits.

Will Leland, of Oshkosh, was an over Sunday visitor in this city. He is a representative of the Oshkosh Furniture company.

One of our business men, a manufacturer, was visited last Monday morning by a traveling man, representing an office supply house. The traveler made the object of his visit known in the customary manner, but was treated a little out of the ordinary by Mr. H., who informed him that there was nothing in his line he wished, and if there was, he would patronize the home merchants. An argument followed which became somewhat heated before it ended. We heard the traveling man's version only. At that, we are satisfied that Mr. H. got the best of it. We wish we had more men in the city of the stamp of the gentleman who refused to send away for goods that could be purchased at home. It shows he has the best interests of the city at heart. He is a newcomer, too. We cannot keep it a secret. Hendy is his name. We feel more at liberty to tell of the incident for the reason that the story was told The New North man by the drummer himself.

JEFFRIS SAWMILL BURNS

Plant Destroyed for the Fourth Time Last Saturday Morning—Loss Estimated at $30,000—Insured.

If there was ever a company that experienced hard luck, it is the D. K. Jeffris Lumber company, of Janesville, Wis. Once more this concern has met with a financial loss that would discourage the average firm under the same circumstances. The sawmill plant of the Jeffris Lumber Co. was destroyed for the fourth time at an early hour last Saturday morning. The plant was partially covered by insurance.

The fire originated under the lath mill. The cause is a mystery to all, as there was no fire in that section of the mill. Shortly before 1:30 o'clock in the morning, the night watchman made his rounds. Soon after, he discovered a small fire under the lath mill. He says that a pail or two of water, if applied at that time, would have saved the mill. Before he could return from the boiler room with a couple buckets of water, the mill was a mass of flames and all chances of saving the property were doomed. The fire spread to the dry Kiln, which went up in smoke, together with 125,000 feet of lumber. The loss of the plant is said to be $30,000 and is partially covered by insurance.

D. K. Jeffris, one of the owners, was out to view the ruins last Sunday. We understand that he will arrange for rebuilding at once. The mill recently burned was the best the company ever built. Its capacity was about 100,000 feet per day.

Within the last few years the Jeffris company has not only suffered the loss of four mills at Jeffris, but a year ago last spring they met with a very heavy financial loss in the destruction of their large planing mill and box factory at Janesville.

John Didier, of the Rhinelander Iron company, was out to the scene of the fire last Saturday to figure on the rebuilding of the plant.

FORM ATHLETIC CLUB

Plan is to Give Sparring and Wrestling Matches Once a Month at Hilgermann's Park—Election.

A meeting was held at the cigar factory of Mike Glass last Monday evening for the purpose of taking the initiative step toward organizing the Rhinelander Athletic association. There was a fairly good attendance of the local lovers of sport. The matter was thoroughly discussed by those in attendance and committees were appointed to look after the details necessary to perfect the organization.

The following officers were elected:
President—Mike Glass.
Secretary—Thomas Glvny.
Treasurer—Phil. Dolan.
Match Maker—Wm. Daniels.

It is proposed to hold sparring and wrestling matches at Hilgermann's park once a month. An effort will be made to get in more local talent and to interest outsiders in taking part in the coming matches. Another meeting will be held tomorrow (Friday) evening to perfect the organization and decide upon plans for action.

MANN IS BOUND OVER

To Appear in Circuit Court in Ashland Co. to Answer to the Charge of the Murder of Chas. Mattson.

The preliminary examination of Oscar Mann, charged with the murder of Chas. Mattson near this city a few weeks ago, was held at Ashland last Thursday and evidence enough was introduced to bind the prisoner over to the circuit court. Seven witnesses from this city were subpenaed to appear and give evidence at the examination. Details have been exploited in the columns of the local papers and are familiar to readers of the New North. The prime cause leading up to Mann's arrest was the conflicting stories he told at the coroner's inquest held after the death of Mattson.

Pleasant Reception and Ball.

The reception and ball given by the Juniors of the High school for the Seniors at the New Grand opera house last Friday evening was a marked success. There were upward of one hundred couple in attendance and all report an exceptionally jolly time. The merry makers danced from 8 till 1 o'clock. The hall was tastily decorated in the class colors—green and purple. Music was furnished by Squier's orchestra.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN

CURRENT TOPICS.

The situation in South Africa is unsatisfactory to Great Britain.

Coal brings the highest price in South Africa and the lowest in China.

Frau Hedwig Heyl has started a cooking school for doctors in Berlin.

An African who had visited England described snow as "rain gone to sleep."

The world's stock of paper money is now $900,000,000, equal to the existing stock of gold coin.

There is more false hair worn in the United States than in all the rest of the world put together.

Dr. Nagusha, a Japanese scientist, says that rats cause all the world's plagues, and favors their extirpation.

The longest continuous run on a railway train in Europe is that from Paris to Constantinople, 1,921 miles, in 64½ hours.

During the last century 400 human lives, $100,000,000 and 200 ships have been lost in fruitless efforts to find the North pole.

The largest body of water in the world having no outlet in the ocean is the Caspian Sea, it being 150,000 square miles in extent.

The will of Hannah S. Toland of Germantown, Pa., bequeaths $76,000 out of a $96,000 estate to charities and other public objects.

At the examination of seventy-eight recruits of the German army twenty-one did not know who was the Emperor of Germany.

Miss Ruth Mason, daughter of Senator Mason will receive the degree of LL. B. in June from the National University Law college, at Washington.

It is a peculiar fact that the emperor of China and the viceroy of India, taken together, govern more than half the population of the world.

King Edward VII., contrary to widely circulated reports, has not resigned from any of the London clubs of which, as prince of Wales, he was a member.

The total number of copies of newspapers printed throughout the world in one year is estimated at 12,000,000,000. To print these requires 781,250 tons of paper.

Mme. Niel, the widow of the famous French marshal, died the other day at the age of seventy-nine. Her son, Gen. Niel, commands the third brigade of dragoons at Rheims.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, Canada exported 203,521 head of cattle, valued at $3,659,970; the United States, during the same period, exported 396,977 head, valued at $30,623,705.

An Arkansas bill prohibiting ferries from being operated within one mile of each other was unanimously killed by the senate, on the ground that "it would legislate a widow out of business."

The remains of Gen. Otho F. Strahl, who was killed in battle 37 years ago, was moved from Columbia, Tenn., to Dyersburg, in the same state, for re-interment by his confederate comrades.

A photographer of Zurich has invented an apparatus for taking long-distance photos. He took a good photograph of Saentis, 120 miles from Yverdon, where he had fixed an apparatus 10 feet long.

Whistling in Iceland is considered as much of a sin as profanity. There are some parts of the world where the same offense is considered worthy of fine and imprisonment, but there are no laws to prevent it.

An enormous quantity of fruit is going to waste in southern California for lack of cars to convey it east. The crop was the greatest on record, being estimated at from twenty-two to twenty-five thousand car loads.

In Sweden they have a land arrangement of this kind: The farmer will give a tenant so many acres of ground, provided the tenant will give him so many days' labor for so many years, the labor to be paid as wanted.

The Norwegian harvest of 1900 is reported by the new agricultural department of Norway to have resulted in the following yield: Wheat and rye, 1,152,000 bushels; barley, 3,801,000 bushels; oats, 9,222,000 bushels; and potatoes, 22,216,000 bushels.

The empress of Japan is the patroness of the peeresses' school, at Tokyo, where the daughters of the families of rank receive instruction in cooking, painting, embroidery, poetical composition and floral decorations, in addition to an ordinary literary course.

It is said that the sultan of Morocco has become deeply fascinated with highland music. Ten years ago a piper became one of the institutions at his court, and very recently he commissioned a well-known Glasgow pipemaker to furnish him with a set of bagpipes for his own use.

Arizona physicians have just completed exhaustive tests and found very satisfactory results from the use of apple cider as a preventive and cure for smallpox.

A new railroad which is to be built from Florence, Ala., to Clifton, Tenn., a distance of sixty-five miles, will open up an undeveloped country tributary to the Tennessee river.

Prof. Hodge of Clark university estimates that toads are worth $19.88 each for their work as destroyers of cutworms. He thinks the propagation of toads would solve the gypsy moth problem.

THE CUBANS GO HOME

Delegates Bid President Farewell and Leave Capital.

WILL SAIL FOR HAVANA WEDNESDAY.

Belief That They Will Recommend Acceptance of the Platt Amendment by the Convention on Their Return.

Washington, April 29.—The Cuban commissioners made their farewell call upon the President Saturday, and expressed the hope that there should be reciprocal trade relations established between Cuba and the United States. President McKinley told the Cubans that the formation of a government and the provision for political relation with the United States was the first question to be settled. After that is done and Cuba has a government capable of making treaties he will appoint commissioners to meet representatives of the Cuban government to negotiate a commercial treaty.

This was not entirely satisfactory to the Cubans, because it does not enable them to carry back a promise that Cuba shall have in the future either free trade or special benefits under our tariff laws. The Cubans, however, have been favorably impressed with their visit to Washington, and they express their highest appreciation of the courtesies and consideration shown them by the president, Secretary Root and the members of congress they have met.

Senor Llorente, who is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Cuba, expressed his admiration for the government of the United States, and said that the visit to Washington had made a profound impression upon all the commissioners. They now realize as never before the stupendous power and grandeur of the American republic. As they had traveled through a part of this country, and seen its development, and here in Washington had come in contact with the machinery of the government itself, they realized that the United States stood in the front rank of world powers, and that Cuba, whatever her ambitions, rested under the protecting wing of this great republic.

Impressed with Its Democracy.

They had also been impressed with the democracy of this great government. Accustomed to dealing with an autocratic government like Spain, whose governor generals they had to approach with deference, they experienced the contrast between monarchy and democracy when they sat down with the president of the United States and conversed with him as they would among themselves.

While they have received no definite assurances from either the president or secretary of war, the commissioners will return to Havana and recommend the adoption by the constitutional convention of provisions substantially the same as those contained in the Platt amendment.

They have tried to find some way of modifying the paragraph regarding intervention which would make it specific rather than general, leaving to this government the absolute power to determine for itself what disorders should justify intervention. It has been pointed out to them that specific declarations would simply place Cuba under the power and protection of this government in a way to destroy its sovereignty and make Cuba as amenable to the federal power as a state in the union. It has been suggested to them that it is better for Cuba that this provision stand as it is in the Platt amendment and trust to the democratic spirit of this government shown in its whole history in dealing with the republics on this continent that have enjoyed its protection. This suggestion appealed to the Cubans more strongly than any other argument that has been made, and they will present it as a satisfactory explanation to the Cuban convention.

Leave the Capital.

The delegates started for New York at 11 o'clock Saturday night, homeward bound. They will sail for Havana Wednesday.

Gen. Wood also left Saturday night for Florida, whence he will sail on a government vessel for Cuba. Gen. Wood had an hour's talk with the president Saturday. He did not care to speak for publication of the result of the visit of the Cuban commission, beyond saying the Cubans had been impressed with the treatment they had received and the attentions shown them, and that undoubtedly they return with a more correct understanding of the meaning of the terms of the Platt amendment and the desire of the American government to put Cuba on her feet as an independent government than they had before.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 29.—A special to the Post-Standard from Sarnac Lake says: Sunday afternoon fire caught in the drying room of the Branch & Callahan mill, in the center of the village. The mill, four storehouses and 500,000 feet of lumber were destroyed. Several of the dwelling houses and two freight cars were damaged. The total loss will be $150,000, partly covered by insurance.

Robbers Drop Six Bills.

Wichita, Kan., April 29.—Robbers at Norwich, Kan., entered the office of the Badger Lumber company, blew open the safe and secured some money. Twenty ten-dollar bills were found near by in the morning.

HONOR GRANT'S MEMORY.

Galena Holds a Celebration of Seventy-Ninth Anniversary of the Hero's Birth.

Galena, Ill., April 29.—The seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Grant was celebrated Saturday. The occasion was the tenth of the series and was in every respect successful. The train from Chicago arrived at 1:15 p. m. and brought the speaker of the day—Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus—and a party of distinguished guests, who were escorted to Turner hall by the Platteville state normal band and the E. D. Kittoe post, G. A. R.

The address delivered from the stage of the hall by Dr. Gunsaulus was pronounced one of the finest orations given from that platform and warmly received by an audience of immense size. The city was decorated in honor of the event, which was participated in by the leading citizens of the towns and villages within a radius of 100 miles. Letters of regret from Mrs. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Admiral Dewey, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Allison and other prominent Americans, were read in connection with the exercises, which included special musical features by Miss Clara K. Sheean, of Chicago; Marion R. Green, of Dubuque. William Rippin, president of the Grant Birthday association, delivered address of welcome.

Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the orator of the day, in his address said:

"We are worthy of the memory of Grant only when we have his magnanimity, straightforwardness, heroism and sense of justice toward the oppressed of every race. It is demoralizing for us to parade our shallow skepticism as to the value of emancipation and the necessity of honest suffrage for the negro in the presence of this great name and seek to simulate contentment as to the condition of the freed men when the thunder of his uncompromising righteousness fills our ears. Justice must be done to the negro who has the ballot in his hands and the franchise must be protected, or we must at last sink into abysses of hypocrisy with Grant's monument casting a shadow over us.

"Our American life needs now as never before to emulate the man who was as gentle as he was strong, who never knew how to boast and who believed in the simplicity of righteousness. It was Grant who prevented the republic from breaking its moral contract made by the greenback, and it will be the American spirit such as we then saw incarnated in Grant at a moment when dividends were counted more precious than honor or manhood, which shall now redeem our pledges to the negro who was as effective as the greenback in helping to purify our flag.

"When Grant sent Sheridan to Louisiana to carry justice to the negro, his was a republicanism which must always believe that a flag worthy of respect will protect its citizens, black or white, from outrage and wrong. It will require a stern heroism at the north to beat back a wave of supercilious and unmanly prejudice against the negro which will as practically deprive him of his civil rights as that same prejudice once enslaved him at the south. It is a great day when Wise, of Virginia, who has in his blood the memory of that Wise, of Virginia, who hung John Brown, stands courageously against the apparent decadence of the Union League club, of New York city, and helps to bring it back to the standard under which it fought in the days of Grant and Lincoln.

"It was mercantilism which was willing to permit Lincoln and Grant to be ineffective against the slave power nearly 40 years ago. It is now a rodden and greedy commercialism which chokes the conscience of the republic, and nothing but the love of justice in which the sword of Grant was sharpened and ground will save our nation and our constitution as before. So long as state sovereignty may annul constitutional amendments and destroy the liberty or threaten the ballot of an American citizen, be he black or white, we are utterly unworthy of the memory of Ulysses S. Grant. His spirit alone makes us a nation."

PURSUE GEN. GAILLES.

American Troops Engaged in Chasing the Insurgent General—His Camp Surprised.

Manila, April 29.—Capt. Wilson Chase, with a detachment of the Twenty-first infantry, on April 26, surprised the camp of the insurgent Gen. Cailles at Dugot-Dugot, situated nine miles northeast of Cavinti, in the province of Laguna. Cailles was at his camp at the time of the American attack, but managed to escape. Capt. Chase's force captured his adjutant general, five other of his staff officers, 11 men, 20 rifles, a large amount of ammunition and stores and all the papers and personal effects of the Filipino general. The insurgent major Velo was killed during the engagement, as were Corp. McGill and Private Tipps, both belonging to company A, of the Twenty-first. Several columns of the American troops continue vigorously to pursue Gen. Cailles. Gen. Cailles recently offered a reward of $10,000 for the head of Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., of the Eighth infantry.

[For more than a year past Cailles has commanded the insurgent forces operating to the east of Bay lake, not far from Manila. He is said to be a French half caste. He has a reputation for vindictiveness and cruelty, and is one of the two or three Filipinos who have clearly ignored the observances of honorable warfare. The Society of Mando-Ducats, whose practice it was to assassinate and bury alive those of their countrymen who accepted American sovereignty whenever the latter fell into their hands, operated with the cognizance, if not the support of Gen. Cailles. If Cailles were captured it is doubtful if he could claim immunity for past actions under the terms of the amnesty. In January of this year Cailles offered a reward of ten dollars apiece for the heads of all Americans brought to him.]

Will Open Gates on Sunday.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 29.—The question of whether the gates of the Pan-American grounds are to be open on Sunday was finally settled Saturday by the board of directors. Their decision is a compromise. The gates are to be open from one p. m. to 11 p. m., but the Midway and all amusement features will be closed.

Elevator Burned.

Chicago, April 29.—The four-story grain elevator at the northeast corner of Rockwell and West Madison streets occupied by Former Chief of Police J. J. Badenoch was almost totally destroyed, with its contents, early Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $110,000.

ACQUITS CALLAHAN.

Jury in Cudahy Kidnaping Case Returns Verdict of Not Guilty.

JUDGE EXPRESSES DISPLEASURE.

Discharges the Twelve Men Without the Usual Compliments of the Court—Callahan Rearrested on Other Counts.

Omaha, Neb., April 29.—James Callahan was declared not guilty Sunday of any complicity in the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, Jr., shortly after nine o'clock Sunday morning. The jury signified to Judge Baker through a bailiff that it was ready to report, having been out since 8:30 o'clock Saturday night. A small audience of 50 attorneys and interested parties had heard the news and were waiting when the 12 men filed in. The foreman announced that the verdict was "not guilty."

Judge Disappointed.

The judge had evidently been expecting another verdict and was openly disappointed. "It is impossible for me to understand," he said, "how 12 intelligent men could have agreed upon such a verdict after listening to the testimony. The defendant could not have chosen more wisely if he had been selecting his own representatives and the community could not have made a more unfortunate selection. This jury is discharged without the compliments of the court." Callahan's attorneys were not present and the defendant expressed a desire to thank the jurors in his own behalf. This the court refused to permit. He said the jury did not deserve any thanks.

Rearrested.

Two other counts still exist against Callahan and he was at once rearrested under these. There is doubt, however, whether the state will bring the cases to trial. Chief of Police Donohue announces that the $5,000 offered for the apprehension of Patrick Crowe will be withdrawn. He says it is one thing to arrest the culprit and another to convict him. The reward of $30,000 offered jointly by the city and Edward Cudahy, however, will still remain in force.

As far as could be ascertained from the jurymen, there was at no time any serious differences as to their opinion of Callahan's innocence. Three were inclined to favor a verdict of guilty, but were soon convinced by their colleagues that a reasonable doubt existed.

Likely to Be Released.

Gen. Cowin, leading the prosecution, says that Callahan will probably be released this morning. The other charges against him, grand larceny and false imprisonment, the general points out, are virtually synonymous. The state would be obliged to depend on the same evidence as that which has already been brought out, and there is doubt in any event whether Callahan could be tried again on a charge so closely akin to that on which he has been declared innocent. County Attorney Shields will be guided by this view, and Callahan's liberty is virtually assured.

Defense Was an Alibi.

Omaha, Neb., April 28.—The defense began Saturday in the case of James Callahan, charged with kidnaping. It attempted to prove an alibi for the prisoner. Three witnesses testified they saw Callahan at various places on the day he is alleged to have been guarding young Cudahy, but on cross-examination they were not positive of the date.

The sensation of the day was the testimony of Emma MacDonald, 14 years old. She said she remembered seeing Callahan at her sister's house when Callahan was supposed to be guarding young Cudahy, because that was her brother's birthday. On cross-examination she admitted that she did not know it was a birthday until her father and Callahan's attorneys told her to say so.

Callahan himself took the stand at the close of the morning session. He made an absolute denial of the state's testimony. He said that on the night of the kidnaping he was in Arff's saloon till ten o'clock playing cards. Young Cudahy was kidnaped about 7:30. He went home, he continued, slept there all night, and returned to the saloon in the morning, went back home for dinner and stayed there all afternoon. He first read of the kidnaping in the afternoon papers. On this day young Cudahy says Callahan stood guard over him at the prison house. Callahan said he saw a body of searchers, including policemen, investigating the neighborhood that afternoon.

On cross-examination Mrs. Kelly, Callahan's sister, substantiated Callahan's story. She said Callahan was at home the night of the kidnaping and nearly all the day when young Cudahy was imprisoned. Frank Crawford testified he saw Callahan in Arff's saloon dozing behind the stove the night of the kidnaping.

Will Meet in Rochester.

Philadelphia, April 29.—The seventh annual meeting of the National Municipal league and the ninth conference for good city government which will be held in Rochester, New York, May 8, 9, 10 will be of more general interest than any of the meetings which have preceded it. The array of speakers includes those of national and international prominence. The subjects to be considered and discussed in the papers that will be read are also of exceptional importance to the community at large, but particularly to students of the problem which confronts those who are working for municipal reforms.

WERE DRIVEN OUT.

Gen. Kettler Says Chinese Troops Did Not Leave Province of Kuo Lu Till Forced to Do So.

Peking, April 29.—The report of Gen. Kettler, received here from Kuo Lu, differs from the other reports concerning the German-French expedition previously received. Gen. Ketteler's report shows that the Chinese troops did not leave the province till they were forced to do so. The entire brigade commanded by Gen. Kettler met the enemy on April 23 and inflicted immense loss upon them. The report does not give this loss. The Germans had one officer and three soldiers killed and 28 soldiers wounded. The Chinese were forced to leave the province and were fully demoralized. The French authorities stated that the Chinese had crossed the border of the province on April 19, in which case they must have subsequently returned. Li Hung Chang says it is impossible to believe Gen. Lui-Kwang-Ting would have so flagrantly disobeyed his orders, and anxiously awaits the Chinese report of the encounter referred to by Gen. Kettler.

Li Hung Chang paid return calls to the different legations Saturday and congratulated Special Commissioner Rockhill on the stand taken by the Americans in the matter of indemnity. It is not generally thought among the ministry of the powers that Mr. Rockhill's efforts in this direction will prove successful, though most of them admit that they must be guided in the matter by the instructions they receive from their home governments.

Berlin, April 29.—The German war office has received the following advices from Count von Waldersee:

"Peking, April 28.—Three engagements occurred April 23 and a fourth April 24 at the great wall, between four columns under Gen. Kettler and the Chinese troops under Gen. Liu. The Chinese were everywhere defeated, and after a stubborn resistance were forced back over the wall, being pursued as far as Ku-Kuan. Our casualties were four officers wounded and three men killed and 22 wounded. The French troops were not engaged."

Subsequently the following additional dispatch regarding the four engagements was received from Count von Waldersee:

"Gen. Kettler's brigade, reenforced, marched in four columns against the great wall. Col. Ledebur's being the right wing, then those commanded by Col. Hoffmeister, Col. Wallmerich and Maj. Huehlenfels. Ledebur reached the wall April 24, after a slight engagement near Hai-Shan-Kwan. Hoffmeister drove back the enemy April 23. On the same day Huehlenfels encountered a strong party of the enemy occupying a bastion on the heights commanding the pass. The enemy fought stubbornly, in a particularly strong position, which was only taken after 11 hours' fighting. Huehlenfels and Lieut. Richert were slightly wounded, and Lieut. Drewells was severely wounded. A standard bearer and another were killed, and six men severely and ten slightly wounded. Wallmerich attacked and dispersed, April 25, a far superior force of the enemy in a strong position east of the breach of Hae-Ho, and effected a junction on the battlefield with the battalion under Maj. Muelmann, from Tsing-Ching, which taking up the pursuit overtook the enemy in a fresh position to the south. This was captured and the enemy were pursued as far as Ku-Kuan. Wallmerich followed them thither. The enemy suffered severely. Eleven old and two new quick-firers were captured. On our side one man was killed and three were severely wounded and nine slightly. Lieut. Deusterberg was shot through the right arm. The enemy are everywhere in retreat. Gen. von Lessel has arranged with Gen. Bailloud that the French troops shall occupy Ku-Kuan for the present, and secure his left flank. Kettler's brigade is marching by short stages to Pao-ting-fu, and Huehlenfels' battalion along the mountains to Peking."

FARMERS SUFFER.

High Water Causes Great Ruin in Southern Indiana and Kentucky.

Evansville, Ind., April 29.—The river registers 42.4 feet. The greatest damage in this region is to farmers. It is estimated that 400,000 acres of wheat between this city and Paducah, Ky., are destroyed. The losses to houses is $100,000. Over half a million bushels of corn are destroyed in the crib. The lumbermen along Green river estimate their loss at $100,000. Merchants in this city lose considerably by the water creeping through cellars. The loss to farmers along the Wabash river is heavy, 200,000 bushels of corn being swept away. Three farmhouses were destroyed.

Savings Bank Closes.

Westerly, R. I., April 29.—The Mechanics' Savings bank of this town will not open for business to-day. The reason given is that the trustees, owing to the doubtful value of some of the bank's assets, have decided that it is for the best interests of the depositors that the bank go into liquidation. This action came as a great surprise to the town, and great excitement prevails among small depositors. The estimated amount of deposits is something less than $1,000,000, the securities on their face values something less than $1,100,000, the number of depositors about 2,000. Many of the securities are western investments, which are understood to have decreased in value year by year.

Porto Rican Youths Coming.

San Juan de Porto Rico, April 29.—The United States transport Sedgwick sailed for New York, having on board 19 Porto Rico youths who are going to the United States to be educated. Eleven of them are bound for the United States government Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa. The government will assume the expenses of the 11 students referred to.

Is Denied.

Rome, April 29.—The "Italia" denies the assertion made by the Patria that Cardinal Mardrino Rampola, pontifical secretary of state, has resigned.

Victim of Heart Disease.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 29.—Postmaster Samuel G. Dorr died suddenly Sunday morning of heart disease.

FLAMES ARE FATAL.

Sad Result of a Fire in the City of Houston, Tex.

FAMILY OF FIVE PERSOSS PERISHES.

A Man and His Wife Leap from a Window and Are Badly Hurt—Negro Arrested for Incendiarism.

Houston, Tex., April 29.—A fire which destroyed a livery stable and three residences at an early hour Sunday morning burned five persons to death—Job Copping, a florist, his wife and three children. A negro has been arrested on charge of having started the fire to get revenge on his employer for having discharged him. In the ruins were found the bodies of the victims, among them being an infant which had been born to Mrs. Copping during the progress of the fire. Its body was found with its mother. Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Hopper jumped from the burning building and both were badly injured, neither fatally. The fire started in a livery stable over which several families lived. The building was a mere shell and was a mass of flames when the firemen arrived. A crippled widow, Mrs. Thompson, escaped from the building and says she saw the Copping family run back into their room from the hallway and that was the last seen of them alive. The Hoppers were cut off from escape by the stairs and jumped. Mr. Hopper's leg being fractured and Mrs. Hopper receiving internal injuries.

Burned to Death.

Fond du Lac, Wis., April 29. — The loss as a result of the Gurney Refrigerator factory fire in this city Saturday night is $150,000, partially covered by insurance. The entire building was destroyed and Israel Raymond, the watchman, lost his life, being burned.

McLeansboro, Ill., April 29.—J. W. Grimes, a hostler, in George Hoffman's livery stable, was burned, together with five horses and several buggies and a large amount of hay.

FIRE IN A MINE.

Heavy Loss at Latrobe, Pa.—Fear That Several Miners Have Lost Their Lives.

Latrobe, Pa., April 29.—The entire tipple, engine house and boiler house of the Dorothy coal and coke plant of the American Steel and Wire company is a smoldering mass of ruins, and it is rumored that either four or six miners have lost their lives, but at this time the rumor cannot be verified. The loss is estimated at $150,000, fully insured. Two persons are known to be injured. They are: Superintendent Rodgers, suffocated while endeavoring to rescue entombed miners; William Gill, suffocated while assisting Superintendent Rodgers in the work of rescue. Five miners were known to have been in the mine at the time, but they knew nothing of the fire until 12 men descended the air shaft, which is 220 feet deep, and told them of the fact. They were rescued, but there are rumors that six more were in the mine at the time. Thirty-nine mules were at the bottom of the shaft, and these have undoubtedly perished in the flames.

The Peanut Monopoly.

Norfolk, Va., April 29.—The Southern Peanut company was chartered here Saturday with a capital of $100,000. H. S. Mills, of Chicago, is president; F. W. Mills, of Hoboken, N. J., vice president. This is the concern which has to some extent cornered the market for No. 1 Spanish peanuts. They will operate 40,000 slot machines now building, which will dispense the nuts roasted, boiled in cocoanut oil and salted. A solid train of 50 cars of nuts left Norfolk Saturday for Chicago via the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railroad. This shipment marks the beginning of the big enterprise. It is proposed to install the slot machines in all parts of the world.

Better Pay for Carpenters.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 29.—Five thousand organized carpenters in the Pittsburgh district will, next Wednesday, May 1, work under a new scale, carrying a substantial advance over the present wage, and providing for an eight-hour day. Under the new scale agreement, to which nearly 1,500 employers have assented, the journeymen carpenters will draw a base wage of three dollars for a day of eight hours. The average wage will run about $3.25. The present scale is based at three dollars a day for nine hours.

Enormous Yield of Gold.

Colorado Springs, Col., April 29.—Carefully compiled statistics by the Gazette show that the gold production of the Cripple Creek district up to the close of the present month makes a grand total of over $100,000,000. Gold was first discovered in this camp in 1859.

Veteran Commits Suicide.

Cleveland, O., April 29.—Joseph Glenning, of Chicago, committed suicide Sunday by throwing himself underneath a freight train in the Lake Shore yards at Collinwood. Glenning was between 60 and 70 years old and a veteran of the civil war.

Albanians and Servians Fight.

London, April 29.—According to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, 17 persons were killed and many others wounded in a recent encounter between Albanians and Servians at Pridvoritza, Old Servia.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Silent One Month.

Joseph Kinder, of Crivitz, was adjudged insane at Marinette and committed to the Oshkosh asylum. He has been in the county jail for over a month past, and during that time has not spoken a word. The only thing the attendants have ever been able to secure from him has been a motion of the lips. He believes that God has forbidden him to talk, and nothing can persuade him to break silence. He was employed in a shingle mill at Crivitz and his mental derangement is said to be due to drink.

Big Tannery Burned.

The large four-story frame tannery of the A. Platz Leather company, with stock and machinery, was totally destroyed by fire at Racine, involving a loss of from $90,000 to $100,000, upon which there was a partial insurance. A large number of men are thrown out of work and it will not be known until the next meeting of the stockholders whether the factory will be rebuilt or whether it will be moved to Boston, where at the present time the greater part of its goods are distributed.

Victims of Pneumonia.

Four of the younger members of the Thunder family of the Winnebago tribe have died within a week in the same wigwam in which Big Medicine Man Thunder died a few days ago. The family is panic-stricken and all the noted medicine men of the tribe have been called in and the tom-toms and weird ceremonies are being resorted to so as to drive away the evil spirit that threatens to wipe out the family. Pneumonia seems to be the trouble.

Out of Prison.

John C. Miller, after serving one year in prison, has been paroled and is again in La Crosse. Miller and three others, Richard Voss, William Klix and William Trap, were charged with murder in the first degree of William Kehr, who was stabbed to death in front of the Mississippi house. Miller's companions were acquitted, but Miller himself was found guilty and sentenced to seven years in prison.

Divorced at Seventy.

Judge Fruit has granted a divorce in La Crosse to a man and woman who are each 70 years old and had been married nearly 40 years. They are Mr. and Mrs. John Brophy, of Galesville, and the plaintiff was the wife. She claimed that her husband abused her at various times; that every time he went to town he got drunk, and when he came home made it so uncomfortable that she had to leave.

New Settlers.

George C. Sherman, president of the Homestead Land company, has returned to Appleton from Sweden, where he went to secure settlers to locate on the company's lands in the northern part of the state. Sherman brought back with him 15 families who will take up homes in Langlade county. Later 200 families of Finns and 40 families of Swedes will emigrate to Wisconsin.

Crop Outlook.

The weekly crop report of the Washington weather bureau says for Wisconsin:

Week generally cool, with heavy frosts during latter part and light snow; some seeding in southern portion, but little work on land in central and northern; ground remains frozen in many localities; winter wheat and rye generally uninjured, and outlook promising; clover wintered fairly well.

Death of a Philanthropist.

John W. Hinton, well known throughout the state, died in Milwaukee at an advanced age after a lingering illness. Mr. Hinton was noted for his many philanthropic deeds. Within the past few years he donated $100,000 to the Protestant home for the aged in Milwaukee.

The News Condensed.

Gold has been discovered in paying quantities on section 10, township 45, range 1 west, in Iron county by Fred Maxim.

A wholesale raid was made on Lake Winnebago by Deputy Game Wardens Stone, Carpenter, Bowman and Lucas, and 4,000 feet of gill nets were lifted and destroyed.

Samuel Brown, one of the oldest members of the chamber of commerce, and perhaps at one time the best known dealer in wool in the state, died in Milwaukee, aged 78 years.

The police have discovered that a woman has been directing the recent burglaries in Kenosha.

The number of commitments to insane asylums from Outagamie county has during two months exceeded the total number recorded last year.

Fred Madison, formerly a well-known circus man with Ringling Bros., was adjudged insane at Kenosha.

Miss Winnifred Mitchell, of La Crosse, has been appointed as teacher in the Philippines.

Capt. C. J. Rollis, who during the past two years has served in the Philippines, has returned to his home in Stoughton.

Samuel M. Smith, of Janesville, has resigned his position as secretary of the Wisconsin state tax commission.

Charles Colf, aged nearly 80 years, was attacked and gored by a vicious bull while feeding his cattle at Mayville and his injuries may prove fatal.

Peter Klein, aged 72, one of the pioneer residents of New Lisbon, committed suicide with poison. Ill health was the cause.

Max Wischow, an employe of the Kimberly & Clark paper mill at Depere, and former member of the local fire department, was drowned.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Summary of the Business Transacted Daily in Both the Senate and Assembly.

Madison, Wis., April 22.—In the senate bills have been passed providing for the establishment of two county schools for instruction in agriculture and domestic science; providing for the preservation of the public health; relating to certificates as evidence; authorizing the state board of control to determine the boundary lines of the state land at Chippewa Falls; to prevent the adulteration of meat products; to license and tax bonding and insurance companies.

Madison, Wis., April 24.—In the senate yesterday the Lenroot franchise bill was killed. Bills have been passed relating to the burial of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines; authorizing counties and cities to erect armories for the use of the national guard; authorizing common councils to grant permission to private individuals to construct and maintain approaches to business buildings.

Madison, Wis., April 25.—In the senate bills have been passed authorizing the state board of control to purchase 150 acres of land contiguous to the reformatory at Green Bay; providing for a state board of commissioners for the St. Louis fair and appropriating $25,000 therefor; relating to the apportionment of interest on state funds; relating to the duties of the state bank examiners; prohibiting any person or corporation from contributing more than $100 to any campaign fund.

Madison, Wis., April 26.—Final adjournment of the legislature will in all probability be taken May 11. This is the date fixed upon by the republican members of the senate at a caucus and it now looks as though all business can be closed up by that time. The bill requiring barbers to pass examination and be licensed, passed by the assembly, was advanced to third reading.

Madison, Wis., April 27.—In the senate bills have been passed appropriating $1,250 for the Wisconsin State Horticultural society and the Wisconsin Dairymen's association; relating to the appointment of deputy county superintendents of schools; relating to Wisconsin soldiers in the campaign of the siege of Vicksburg; relating to notice of garnishment in justice courts; appropriating $750 to the Wisconsin Firemen's association; providing for the maintenance of the families of officers at the state prison; relating to state aid for agricultural societies; authorizing the governor to loan flags to the Grant Monument association; relating to justices of the peace and constables; providing for the licensing of dogs; prohibiting the marriage of divorced persons within one year after the filing of the decree of divorce; appropriating a sum of money to the Stevens Point Fair association; relating to the exemption of homesteads; providing that promissory notes given for patent right privileges shall so state; relating to judgment against garnishees.

Assembly.

Madison, Wis., April 22.—The assembly has passed bills relating to savings fund bank deposit books; appropriating money to northern Wisconsin state fair; relating to annexation of territory to cities; relating to providing for vaccination; to appropriate a sum to the Eastern Wisconsin Firemen's association; to provide for collection of butter and cheese statistics; relating to report of dairy and food commission.

Madison, Wis., April 24.—The assembly yesterday killed the bill drawn by the state tax commission and which purposed increasing the railway taxes $591,000 by raising the license fee of roads from four to 5½ per cent. The new primary bill will be reported to-day and will apply to county, city and legislative offices, together with state central committees.

Gov. La Follette has vetoed the bill designed to give street railway employes police powers.

Madison, Wis., April 25.—In the assembly bills have been passed to provide appointment of clerk by county superintendent of schools; relating to fees of corporations; relating to tax on gifts, inheritance, etc.; relating to the commission of taxation.

Madison, Wis., April 26.—The assembly yesterday adopted the substitute to the Hagemeister election bill by a vote of 67 to 44. The bill embraces all municipal offices, county offices and members of the legislature within the provisions of the primary election principle. The bill will go back to the senate, where it will be nonconcurred in and the measure referred to a conference committee. The osteopathic compromise bill was passed without a dissenting vote. As it goes to the senate the bill allows the osteopaths to practice.

Madison, Wis., April 27.—Bills have been passed in the assembly relating to the practice of medicine; relating to licensing of peddlers; relating to compulsory education; relating to examination of teachers; placing flags over voting places; relating to obscene books, papers, etc.; relating to education; to constitute the Platteville Fair association; relating to free high schools; relating to board of regents of university.

Return to Work.

St. Paul, Minn., April 26.—An Oshkosh (Wis.) special to the Dispatch says: All the union bricklayers and stone masons, whose strike for an advance in wages has caused a general suspension of building operations, Thursday returned to work pending a settlement, contractors having agreed to meet them at night to adjust differences. Work on a six-story bank building, two churches, a stove factory building, the Woman's club house and many residences has been tied up.

Newspaper Office Wrecked.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 26.—A special to the Sentinel from Athens says the office of the McMinn Citizen, of that place, was raided at night, presumably by anti-temperance people. The editor, Walter Franklin, during the recent temperance fight in Athens published strong editorials and news items in behalf of temperance. The presses were overturned and more or less dissembled, the type was scattered and some dumped into a stream of water in front of his building.

Portland's Exposition.

Portland, Ore., April 26.—The official name of the exposition to be held in Portland in 1905, as decided upon by the Oregon and Washington commissioners, is "The Lewis and Clark centennial and American Pacific exposition." The whole is to be surmounted with the legend: "Where rolls the Oregon."

PLANT LIFE.

A mulberry tree begins to decline at 45 years, and generally dies at 70.

The record price for a tulip was for a Dutch root called the Viceroy, £2,600.

Three hundred Mediterranean lemons yield only 20 ounces of citric acid, against 27 ounces yielded by California fruit.

One hundred and four million gallons of oil are extracted each year from plants. Colza, rape, olives, linseed, palms and castor beans yield 120,000,000 of this quantity.

SHORT SPECIALS.

Paul Kruger will visit America in June.

Herbert Spencer was 81 years old Saturday.

Plans for a new canal treaty with Great Britain are under way.

The state department has received satisfactory reports of new gold discoveries in the Klondike region.

Toribio Huerta was hanged at Las Cruces, N. M., for the murder of a companion whom he shot to obtain $13.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, spoke on the "American Situation" at the annual meeting of the Grant club in Des Moines, Ia.

To rid the road of the tramp nuisance, the Erie has purchased bloodhounds to be used on the line between New York and Buffalo.

The National Women's Christian Temperance union will make an impartial investigation of the effects of the anti-canteen law.

The British ministry is not likely to be overthrown while war in South Africa continues. The Liberals are unwilling to finish the struggle.

J. L. Scroad, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., who had been in California for his health, fell from the east-bound Santa Fe train near Gallup, N. M., and was killed.

The president has appointed William Grimes, of Kingfisher, O. T., secretary of the territory. He succeeds William M. Jenkins, recently appointed governor.

Fire gutted the paint department of the Stover Manufacturing company's plant at Freeport, Ill. The loss will be from $15,000 to $20,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Fire destroyed the machine shop of Silver & Gay, together with the works of the Lowell Model company and North Chelmsford Supply company, at North Chelmsford, Mass. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The defense in the Eastman trial indicates that its main point of attack on the case of the state will be to dispute the genuineness of the bullet offered in evidence as the one with which Grogan was killed.

Hugh McAlry, a workman on the Chicago & Northwestern bridge over the Des Moines river at Boone, Ia., the highest bridge in America, fell from the top of the structure to the water, a distance of 185 feet. The body has not been recovered.

Pluma, the 12-year-old daughter and only child of S. C. Nordquist, a leading merchant of Red Oak, Ill., was thrown from her horse, her foot caught in a stirrup and she was dragged half a mile, the horse kicking at her as he ran. She died a few minutes after being rescued.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Ready to Leave Washington for His Journey Through Many States and Territories.

Washington, April 29.—President McKinley's trip to the west, which will begin at noon to-day, will be the greatest "swing round the circle" ever made by a president of the United States. It will carry him through 24 states and territories and into sections of the country never before visited by a chief executive. It will also enable President McKinley to add to his knowledge of the country, for at its conclusion there will be but two states and two territories which he will not have visited during his administration or previous to its beginning. These states and territories are Arkansas, Nevada, Oklahoma and the Indian territory.

The longest distance traveled without stops, except those necessary for a change of engines, is from San Antonio to El Paso, Tex., 624 miles, which is 84 miles greater than the distance from Chicago to Buffalo. The total distance to be traveled is 10,381 miles.

The president has already visited every state east of the Missouri river, and has even crossed that line into the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. He has made extensive trips to all parts of the east, south and middle west since he became president, and this new excursion will carry him through Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. He has traveled more extensively than any of his predecessors, and has already come in contact with more people than any other living man. He has made speeches in every state from Maine to North Dakota, and from Minnesota to Florida and Louisiana.

There has been strong pressure to induce him to visit Arkansas and Oklahoma, and Nevada has urged him to make a detour into that state, while the representatives of the tribes in the Indian territory have petitioned him not to forget that unique section of the union. It has, however, been impossible to arrange these side excursions, and they will have to wait for another opportunity of securing a visit from the president.

The members of the presidential party will be as follows:

President and Mrs. McKinley, Miss Barber, Secretary Hay, Mrs. Hay, Postmaster General Smith, Mrs. Smith, Secretary Long, who will join the party en route; Mrs. Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Miss Wilson, Rear Admiral George Melville, Secretary Cortelyou, Mrs. Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Dr. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. Rixey, Henry T. Scott, president of the Union iron works of San Francisco; Lawrence I. Scott, Charles A. Moore, Mrs. Moore, M. A. Dignan, J. Kruttschnitt, fourth vice president of the Southern Pacific; L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern Pacific; six newspaper men, representatives of three illustrated weeklies, and several white house stenographers and attaches.

Illinois House Passes Bills.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—Saturday morning's session of the house was devoted almost entirely to the passage of bills. Among the bills passed was Kettering's bill placing cold storage warehouses under the supervision of railroad warehouse commissioners. Bill introduced by commission on fish and game declaring it unlawful to kill, catch or take fish for any purpose within 400 feet below any dam, between April 15 and June 15. Bill does not apply to Lake Michigan. Abbott's bill granting women the right to vote, participate in town meeting and elections killed.

Slain by Cannibals.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 29.—Herr Mercke, a German millionaire, who was cruising in his yacht, and Herr Caro, his private secretary, were recently murdered by natives of the Island of New Britain, off the northeast coast of Papua. Herr Caro's body was eaten.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Fresh Finery for Feminine Followers of the Latest in Dress.

The foundation skirts of the new thin gowns get the fluffy effect around the feet from a two-inch pinked ruche set on the edge of the plaited ruffle, says the New York Sun.

The new shirt waists are varied indeed; but the variety is accomplished mostly by the modes of trimming and the great diversity in material used. The bishop sleeve, in a modified edition, prevails and the yoke has disappeared altogether. No embroidery is too fine for the dainty white waists, and there are chemisettes, and vests, undersleeves and frills to make them dressy.

The Aiglon shirt bears out the name quite as well as any, but the material used is so exquisitely fine that it hardly suggests a shirt. Finest white batiste sheer and soft tucked all over in quarter-inch tucks make a very pretty Aiglon shirt. It is full and long in front to give the full blouse effect and ties down from the under arm seam instead of being sewn into a belt. Down one side of the front there are two gathered frills of batiste either with hemstitched or lace edges. If you prefer one of the frills may be of blue, pink or red batiste, and they are fully three or four inches wide.

Small buckles used as slides on silk bands and velvet ribbon are one feature of dress decoration.

Pretty white gauze scarfs dotted over with printed flowers in natural colors add novelty to the department devoted to neckwear. Scarfs of every kind are in demand, and another pretty variety is in thin white silk with chine borders. Others are striped with cashmere designs.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Should Keep Their Own Feelings in Healthful Condition for the Sake of Their Children.

It is a kind provision of nature that the mother may exercise such a control over her child's organization that her forethought can shield it to a large extent from the effect of its father's physical defects, as well as from her own, says Florence Hull Winterburn, in Woman's Home Companion.

A mother should therefore keep her own feelings in such a healthful condition that their strength shall not degenerate. She should cultivate hope and aspiration, courage and cheerfulness; avoiding those feverish ambitions and anxieties which waste nerve substance rapidly. Steady and cheerful application to duty, the practice of temperance, kindliness and generosity are the bright flame in the mother-soul which shall give heat and light to the better nature of her unborn child. Should she not attach herself to what is beautiful and good when the beliefs and wishes of a single day in her life may echo down the ages? This is simply an imperative duty that she owes to herself, to her child and to society. Some day, let us hope, the world will understand this matter, and then mothers will realize the premature duty they owe to their unborn children, for whose chances in life they are responsible.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR FRIENDS.

Give Them Your Confidence and Loyalty and Do Not Expect Too Much in Return.

The less you exact of your friends the more they will give you, writes Helen Watterson Moody, of "The First Tragedy in a Girl's Life," in Ladies' Home Journal. For yourself give as richly and as nobly as you want to—of your love and your confidence and your loyalty. Live up to your highest ideal of what a friend should be (and the higher you make that ideal the finer woman you will be and the more friends will flock to you), but never exact of your friends that they shall give you more than they choose easily to give. If some one you love disappoints you, and as many, many more will do in days to come, do not hold up your ideal of what they should be and do as a mirror in which to count their imperfections. Let it pass. If you can, with a little smile that may be sad, but need not be at all satirical. And never be jealous of a friend if you want to keep one. If anybody you are fond of forms other friendships, or seems to be engrossed with other friends, do not let it make you unhappy, and above all never offer comment upon her all too evident neglect of her old friends for her new ones.

Cultivate a Sense of Humor.

If you are fortunate enough to have even the germ of a sense of humor, cherish that carefully. It is the very salt and savor of life. Learn to smile over the foibles of your friends, loving them none the less, but more, because of their little weaknesses. Do not take people too seriously, and, above all, do not take yourself too seriously. You are only an atom in an incomprehensible universe, after all. Why find fault during your brief moment with the other atoms by your side? It surely will not pay.—Ada C. Sweet, in Woman's Home Companion.

The Way to Force Plants to Branch.

There is only one way in which a plant can be forced to branch, and that is by cutting off the stalk. The plant thus interfered with will make an effort to grow, and either a new shoot will be sent up to take the place of the lost top, or several shoots will be sent out along the stalk. If but one starts cut it back. Keep up this cutting-back process until you have obliged as many branches as you think are needed. Persistency and patience will oblige the plant to do as you would like to have it do.—Ladies' Home Journal.

BETTER THAN GOLD MINES.

Extensive Bean Ranches in California That Produce Large and Valuable Crops.

The singular adaptability of our native soil to the cultivation of foreign products was never more vividly demonstrated than in the growth of the Lima bean. It was in the spring of 1587 that this nutritious commodity was first introduced from Peru by the pioneer farmers of California. Prior to this time the only varieties grown in this section were the small white navy bean and the Mexican frejole, the great Lima having been regarded as a luxury distinctly peculiar to the region indicated by its name. Hence its introduction was altogether in the nature of an experiment, says a Pasadena (Cal.) letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

But, whatever the theory that prompted the venture, its soundness was speedily manifested. Within five years from the time the first Lima beans were planted in California the world's output of the product was increased from about 500,000 to more than 3,000,000 pounds annually. The experiment proved to be the foundation of an industry of more substantial and permanent value to California than the richest of her gold mines. The district of Carpenteria, an exceptionally fertile seacoast valley near the south boundary of Santa Barbara, was for a number of years the center of the Lima bean industry. This locality seemed specially suited to the requirements of the new product, and the annual yield increased to an enormous figure.

Notwithstanding the immense gain in the total production, however, the supply was inadequate to meet the demand, which resulted in the extension of the industry into the neighboring colonies of Ventura and Los Angeles. Here conditions developed that were quite as favorable as those obtaining in the Carpenteria district, and thenceforth the annual output of Lima beans rapidly increased, until to-day the average yield in southern California aggregates some 22,000,000 pounds, or more than three-fourths the total production throughout the world.

In California, the recognized realm of the Lima bean is confined to a succession of valleys situated within the limits of 100 miles along the southern seacoast. The principal reason for this lies in the frequent fogs prevalent in the districts referred to, which constitute one of the principal requisites in Lima bean culture.

The most extensive of these favored vales is situated in the county of Ventura, and contains many bean ranches of immense acreage. The largest covers an area of 1,500 acres, representing the most extensive bean field in the world. It requires 40 tons of seed beans each season to plant it, and produces an average of 2,460,000 pounds. While the revenue from such a yield is immense, the expense of cultivating and harvesting 1,500 acres of beans is proportionately large. As an instance, the planting and tilling of the field in question requires the services of 100 men with horses.

Originally the Lima bean, like numerous kindred varieties, grew in the form of a vine and was trained to entwine itself about a pole after the method commonly pursued in the east. In course of time, however, through propagation, this vine was reduced to a small, densely constituted bush, after which the bean pole no longer entered into its cultivation.

As the cultivation increased, the latter process was found to be inadequate, and was succeeded by the treading-out method. This consisted of throwing the harvested plants into a circular pen, the ground floor of which had been packed down to the hardness of cement. Into this inclosure a band of half-tamed horses were driven and made to race about over the crisp leaves and pods, until the whole was thoroughly pulverized. After this the waste was carefully raked from the surface, and the dust and chaff beneath gathered up and run through a fanning mill, whereby the separation of the bean was effected. But such original, if somewhat plebeian, methods were eventually abandoned in favor of the more practical contrivances necessitated by the subsequent colossal development of the Lima bean industry.

The latest process in harvesting is to cut the plants, three rows at a time, by means of a machine fitted with knives, which pass horizontally over the surface of the ground, the implement being drawn by a team of horses. In view of the erstwhile thrashing floor, the plants are run through a steam grain separator, which method not only economizes in time, but obviates all waste or damage to the product.

Not the last interesting feature of the Lima bean industry is the extensive teaming necessary to transfer the product from the great ranches to the seaport and railway shipping stations. The wagons employed are ponderous affairs, somewhat resembling the prairie schooner of early days, and so immense are the loads carried that frequently teams of a dozen draught animals are required to haul them.

The common valuation of land suited to the cultivation of Lima beans is necessarily high, from the fact that almost every acre of land available to the industry is being utilized, and is, therefore, difficult to purchase. When, occasionally, transfers are effected, the bare land brings in the neighborhood of $200 an acre. And when it is considered that the average acre of the lima bean country yields its owner upwards of $100 each season, such an investment might well be regarded as a bonanza.

No Innovations for Him.

"Please, sir," said the honest office boy, "may I get off this afternoon?"

"Why?" asked Mr. Oldskule, knowing that a ball game was scheduled; "is your grandmother dead?"

"Oh, no, sir," replied the h. o. b. "I want to go to the baseball game."

"No, indeed!" snorted Mr. Oldskule. "You stay right here in the office. I want it understood that the traditions of our fathers must and shall be respected so long as I am in charge here."—Baltimore American.

Josh's Conjecture.

Aunt Betsy—Josh, how is it the weather man here can only tell what it's going to do for 24 hours, while the weather man in Washington can tell for 48 hours, or even a week?

Uncle Josh—I guess the Washington chap has more sensitive corns.—Philadelphia Record.

WHAT CAUSES DANDRUFF.

Greatest European Authority on Skin Diseases, Says It's a Germ.

The old idea was that dandruff is scales of skin thrown off, through a feverish condition of the scalp. Prof. Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says dandruff is a germ disease. The germ burrows under the scalp, throwing up little scales of cuticle, and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root. The only hair preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Not only cures dandruff, but stops falling hair and causes a luxuriant growth. Delightful hair dressing.

The Prose and the Poetry.

The young bride who reads with a proud thrill "she swept up the aisle on her father's arm" never thinks of the after days when she will sweep up the kitchen and dining room floors and not get even a mention in the society columns.—Kansas City Editor.

Pronounce It.

Sigridur, Jonsdottir,
Kirmarstodum,
Reykholasveit,
Bardastrandarsysslu,
Iceland, Europe.

This is the address given in an order for Dodd's Kidney Pills, received and filled by the Dodd's Medicine Company of Buffalo, on Apr. 10th.

This unique direction means, that to reach the sick people of Iceland, the parcel must travel to New York, then to London, Eng., then northwest to Greenland, to be landed finally, on the lonely island at the edge of the Arctic Circle.

This is a pointed illustration of how United States goods find their way to the remotest corners of the earth.

America to-day, produces better medicines, as well as better manufactured articles than any other country in the world, and this fact accounts for the demand for Dodd's Kidney Pills from every part of the known universe.

A Slim Menu.

"I presume you are always filled with the divine afflatus," said the admiring friend to the dreamy poet.

"Yes," answered the dreamy poet; "yes, and that's about all, as a general thing."—Baltimore American.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Cause for Thankfulness.

Tommy—What yer so sore about?

Jimmy—Aw, it's pooty tough on a feller ter have ter wear his big brudder's pants.

"Gin'on! Yer oughter be glad yer big brudder ain't a sister an' wore bloomers."—Philadelphia Record.

Are You Going Abroad?

If you are going abroad be sure to select the Lackawanna Railroad as your route East. The terminus of that line is within two blocks of the docks of the ocean liners operated by the Cunard, Hamburg-American, White Star, North German Lloyd, Netherlands American, American, Red Star and French Lines. To the traveler, often encumbered with luggage and accompanied by his family, the advantage of landing so near his point of embarkation is at once apparent. Not only is the Lackawanna Railroad the most convenient line to the piers of the great Trans-Atlantic Steamers, but the comfort of its patrons is the special care of a Steamship Agent who will be found on the docks of all the principal lines. From Chicago three through trains are run daily in connection with the Nickel Plate offering a service unsurpassed in luxury and convenience. From St. Louis there is also a through daily service in connection with the Wabash Railroad.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The Grand Trunk Railway System.

The picturesque route to the Pan-American Exposition, will mail on receipt of 2 cents in stamps, sent to its City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 249 Clark Street, Chicago, the handsomest descriptive folder of the Pan-American Exposition yet issued.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway has gotten out a neat booklet descriptive of the beautiful summer resorts at Spirit and Okoboji Lakes in Northwestern Iowa. Free copies will be mailed upon application to Jno. G. Farmer, Assistant Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

A good many men are so shiftless that they never dress up except on Sunday or when their church gives a dinner.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The man who boasts that he never speaks ill of an enemy must have been whipped about every other day when he was a schoolboy.—Indianapolis News.

How My Throat Hurts! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The man who boasts of paying as he goes is usually slow about making a start.—St. Louis Star.

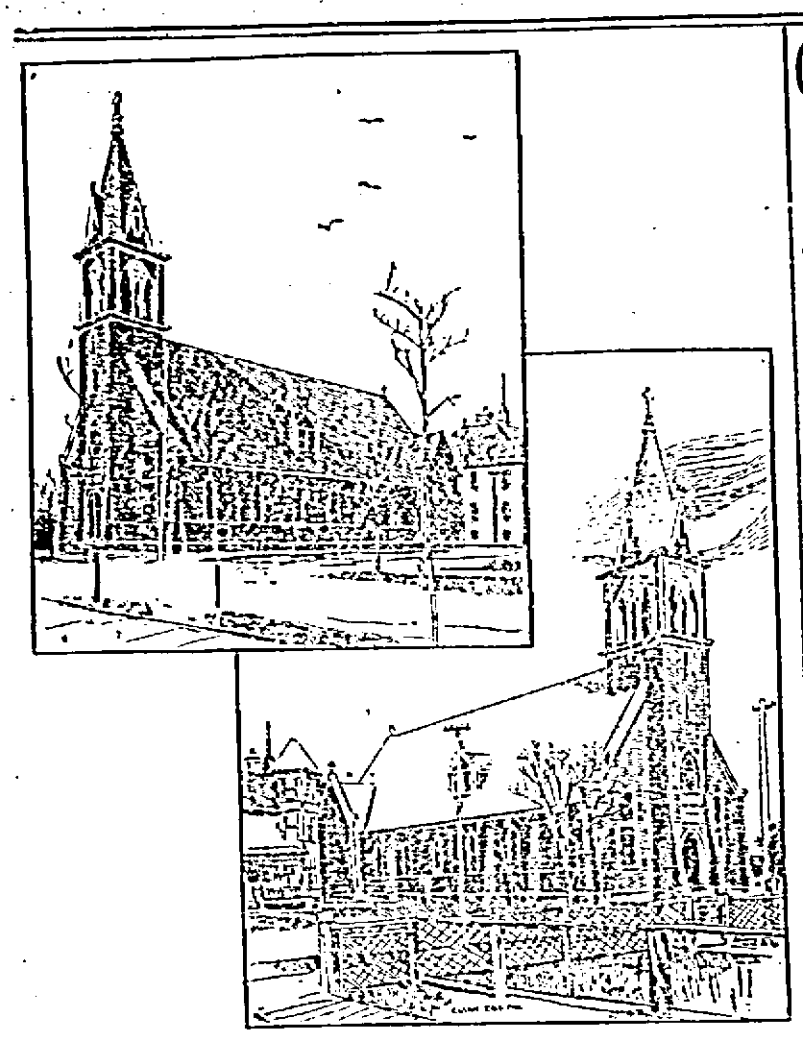
Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti after each meal.

An empty-headed man is always full of himself.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Many a poor tune is played on a good horn.—Chicago Daily News.



The above is a fairly good reproduction of St. Mary's Catholic church, recently built, which will be formally dedicated next Sunday by Bishop Messmer of Green Bay. The above cut gives two views of the handsome new edifice, built at a cost of over $9,000, also partial views of the parsonage and school, the latter having been completed the past summer at a cost of over $15,000. The Bishop's mass will be said at 8 o'clock a. m. High mass will be said at 10 o'clock by Rev. Fr. Schmitz, the pastor, and the dedicatory sermon delivered by Bishop Messmer. There will be special music and the church will be handsomely decorated for the occasion.

LOST.—Gold brooch set with pearls last Friday afternoon. Leave at this office. Reward.

Milan Sutliff was in the city over Sunday on his way to State Line from Newaygo, Mich., where he had been to attend the funeral of his mother, whose remains were laid at rest last Friday.

John Goebel, a resident of the north side, was taken to the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago last Monday by Sheriff Kelley. He was examined Saturday by Drs. Hinman and Stone and adjudged insane by the county judge.

"Scott," the small dog owned by Martin Fogarty, the ex-policeman, committed suicide on Saturday evening by jumping off the falls bridge into the roaring waters of the Big Bull falls. The animal had been lame for some time and found it difficult to travel around. On Saturday night as he labored to get home, the little animal stopped about the middle of the bridge, gazed down into the roaring waters and suddenly plunged off the bridge.—Wausau Record.

WAYSIDE FANCIES.

There is nothing like work to cure a fit of the blues.

† † †

Men are generally judged by things they say unthinkingly.

† † †

A little wholesome restraint is a great factor in real reform.

† † †

Two-thirds of the law of the land is only used in cases of spite.

† † †

Friends can only be tested by trying to use them in tight places.

† † †

Never be unnecessarily mean to any person, no matter how insignificant.

† † †

There is nothing more unprofitable than thinking about what might have been.

† † †

People who marry for money generally find that is not particularly valuable.

† † †

The world is full of people who seem to be seeking opportunities to be shocked.

† † †

More men have been spoiled by too much waiting upon than by being neglected.

† † †

The hired man who thinks it smart to imitate the foibles of the boss makes a great mistake.

† † †

People with a reputation for bad temper escape a great many temptations to get mad.

† † †

It is by no means certain that a change of environment will change a man as much as his friends desire.

† † †

It is not so much that the good die young as it is that we are liable to exaggerate the virtues of the departed.

† † †

Women rather like to have a man give their sex a general roast, provided it is not pointed enough to be personally applicable.

† † †

During the past quarter of a century the world has radically changed in sentiment on the subject of liquor drinking, which used to be considered an accomplishment almost essential to a man of ability.

Care of Library Books.

One of the members of the library board complains of the careless handling of the books which are loaned from the city library. This is not general, but occasionally a book is returned which looks as if it had been run through a threshing machine. It should be borne in mind that while books are loaned to the public absolutely free, they cost somebody some money and are placed in your hands for a good purpose and not to be used for playthings for children. The treatment which some of these books receive is an insult to the donors and shows either a lack of knowledge in the care of books or a lack of respect for the property rights of others. The books are placed in the library to be read and the more they are read the better it suits the donors, but our people should have pride enough to prevent Rhinelander from being rated by the State Library Commission as a bad city in the matter of care and use of books in our public library

Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?

A chief remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. Get Green's Prize Almanac.

3m-f21-m16 J. J. REARDON.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

H. C. Beck, Plaintiff,
vs.
Sophia J. Allen, C. W. Allen, Nick Gerhardt and Elka Gerhardt, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly rendered in the above entitled action on the 10th day of April, 1900, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I will offer for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 13th day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described premises, to wit: Lot Number Eight (8) of Block Number One (1) of Cohn, Bing & Slimmer's Second Addition to the village (now city) of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wisconsin.

Dated this 20th day of April, A. D., 1901.

6t-m2-30 S. KELLEY
Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.
By Chas. Ashmanson,
Under sheriff.

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon
Office in the Hinman Building, Davenport St.
Rhinelander, Wis.

C. H. O'CONNOR,
DENTIST.
Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts.
Over Horr's store.

BANKS

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Stree

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

Coal and Wood
FOR SALE!
Excavating
Lowest Prices in City on Coal
W. F. SHAFER,
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

Cumulative Evidence

A proof of merit in any article is the amount of free advertising it receives. The universal success of Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic, is largely due to one person's telling another of the benifits derived from its use. It is sold in almost every city and town in the United States. Its purity and efficacy have given it the immense popularity it has attained. It is indorsed by thousands of physicians and patients. It makes strength. It gives vigor and health when every avenue of hope seems to be closed.

When you ask for Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic, do not be led into buying something else. Many imitations have recently appeared. Remember that Pabst Malt Extract, The 'Best' Tonic, was the only malt preparation declared perfect by the judges at the World's Fair, and alone marked with 100 points of perfection. The way to obtain the greatest amount of benefit for the least amount of money is to have your druggist deliver you a dozen bottles at a time.

Sold by A. F. SCHLIESMANN, Agent.

THE NEW GROCERY
—AND—
MEAT MARKET.
E. C. VESSEY, Prop.
Everything fresh in the line of Groceries,
ALL NEW.
We have no old stock, all having just been put in.
In Meats and Provisions
We have the very best in the market and endeavor to satisfy our patrons in every way.
We solicit your patronage.

Christ. Roepcke.
MANUFACTURER OF
Heavy and Light Harness,
Prices from $32 to $38, strictly hand made.
MACHINE MADE HARNESS FOR A LITTLE OF NOTHING.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
DAVENPORT STREET.

F.C.CORSETS
Make
American Beauties.

We have them in all styles and shapes to fit every figure, and every corset is sold under this most liberal warrant—"Money refunded after four weeks' trial if corset is not satisfactory."

Look for this Trade Mark on inside of corset and on box.

KALAMAZOO CORSET CO.
Sole Makers. Kalamazoo, Mich.
FOR SALE BY
CRUSOE'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

UP-TO-DATE
SUMMER
MILLINERY
MY spring opening was a great success. Throngs of ladies visited my store to see the handsome display of Pattern Hats—the best ever shown in Rhinelander.
While my trade was phenomenal, a nice assortment yet remains and new goods arriving.
The ladies of Rhinelander are invited to look my stock over before purchasing.
Mrs. N. A. Bell

J. J. REMO. ALBERT BARIL.
REMO & BARIL,
Successors to A. Mettayer.
PROPRIETORS OF
THE FASHION RESTAURANT.
Meals and Lunches at all Hours.
FINE TOBACCOS AND CIGARS. OYSTERS SERVED IN ANY STYLE.
DELICIOUS SOFT DRINKS.

ICE
FAMILY SERVICE,
$1.00
PER MONTH.
COUPON BOOKS AT USUAL PRICE.
The season is now on for ice, and I am, as usual, prepared to fill all orders, guaranteeing prompt delivery.
W. F. BALL.

WALL PAPER
THE
LATEST
DESIGNS
Handsome patterns that would please the fancy of a King.
Call and see our stock.
IT'S NEW.
J. J. REARDON.

HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES.
D. HAMMEL & Co.,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
THE CELEBRATED
OLD HICKORY WAGON,
THE RACINE
SOLID COMFORT BUGGIES
WITH EXTRA LARGE SEATS, INCLUDING ALL DESIRABLE FEATURES FOR COMFORT AND DURABILITY.
ROCK BOTTOM FIGURES.
We have recently received thirteen carloads of wagons and buggies of the above manufacture, and we are in position to offer the very best rates to purchasers.
SALES BARNS (Cor. King and Brown Streets) RHINELANDER.

STANDS FOR APPROVAL
and secures it. The garments produced in our shop are cut, made and finished in the best styles of the tailor's art.
Inside and outside receive the care and attention of skilled hands.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS TO-ORDER $25
of Fancy Worsted, Striped Flannel, Finished and Unfinished Worsted, Cheviot or Tweed. Fabrics pure wool and fast color.
ZANDER,
THE TAILOR.

Northern Woods
NEW
MAPLE SYRUP
...and...
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
At RICHARDS & KINGSBURY'S.
No. 25 Brown St. RHINELANDER, WIS.

HONORABLY MADE AND STAUNCH
FRIEND BROS. CLOTHING
The Friend Bros. Three-button Frock Suit is a handsome garment. It is worn for both business and social occasions and has a distinctly fashionable individuality that marks it "a suit among the many." It sets to the figure, bringing out the graceful lines in the form.
It is of the high standard maintained throughout all Friend Bros. Clothing and gives an unusual amount of wear in the fabrics in which it is offered this season. Try a suit on. Ask for Friend Bros. Clothing and see that you get it. Sold by leading dealers. Look for our name in right hand breast pocket.
Friend Bros. Clothing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

J. N. WHITE
TO NORTH SIDE PEOPLE GREETING:
I carry a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour, Feed, Hay and Millstuffs, which I will sell at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of goods. I will carry the very best of everything in my line, and will give you value received in every instance.
BIG JO FLOUR A SPECIALTY..
J. N. WHITE,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Solberg's Old Stand, Mason St.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - - WISCONSIN.

PART TWO—9 to 12.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

NOTICE OF TAX SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on the third Tuesday of May, 1901, being the 21st day of May, 1901, and the next succeeding days, at the office of the County Treasurer of Oneida County in the Courthouse in Rhinelander, in said County of Oneida, so much of each tract of land described in the annexed list and statement as shall be necessary therefor, will be sold by me at public auction, for the payment of taxes, interest and charges thereon, as prescribed by statute.

R. M. DOUGLASS,
County Treasurer, Oneida County.

Statement referred to in the foregoing and accompanying notice:

Des.	S.	T.	R.
NE NE.. 2	36	4	
Lot 1.... 2	36	4	
NE NW.. 2	36	4	
NW NW.. 2	36	4	
SW NW.. 2	36	4	
Lot 3.... 2	36	4	
Lot 4.... 2	36	4	
NW SW.. 2	36	4	
SW SW.. 2	36	4	
SE SW.. 2	36	4	
Lot 6.... 2	36	4	
NW NW. 3	36	4	
SW NW. 3	36	4	
SE NW.. 3	36	4	
NE SW.. 3	36	4	
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SW SW.. 3	36	4	
SE SW.. 3	36	4	
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NE SE.. 4	36	4	
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NE SW.. 5	36	4	
NW SW.. 5	36	4	
SE SW.. 5	36	4	
NE SE.. 5	36	4	
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Lot	Block	Description
2	2	block 7, three
10	2	running west on
11	2	north boundary
12	2	line 50 ft; thence
5	2	south parallel with
Lot 5 of Sec. 21,		east line 90 ft;
T. 27, R. 9, except-		thence east parallel
ing a piece of lot		with north line 50
5 described as fol-		ft to east line, thence north
lows: Commencing		on east line 90 ft to
at the SW corner of		place of beginning.
the said lot 5,		Lot. Block.
and running thence		4 11
east along the sec-		5 11
tion line 229 feet;		6 11
thence running N		7 11
to the center of the		8 11
L.S. & W. Ry. Co.		9 11
right of way thence		10 11
running W 50 feet;		11 11
thence running N		12 11
to the Wisconsin		13 11
river, thence run-		14 11
ning in a westerly		15 11
course along said river		16 11
to the W side of		17 11
said lot 5, thence		18 11
running S along		19 11
section line to the		20 11
place of beginning.		21 11
also excepting the		22 11
right of way of the		23 11
N. L. & W. Ry. Co.		24 11
CLAUDE SHEP-		25 11
ARD'S OUT LOTS.		26 11
The south 69 feet		27 11
of lot 1.		28 11
All of lot 1 ex-		29 11
cept the south 159		30 11
feet.		31 11
Lot 2.		32 11
S. ALBANS 2D		33 11
ADDITION.		34 11
Lot. Block.		35 11
1 1		36 11
2 1		37 11
3 1		38 11
4 1		39 11
All of lot 1, block		40 11
4 except that por-		41 11
tion taken off by		42 11
Stevens' street as		43 11
extended.		44 11
All of lot 2, block		45 11
4, except that por-		46 11
tion taken off by		47 11
Stevens' street as		48 11
extended.		49 11
All of lot 3, Block		50 11
4, except that por-		51 11
tion taken off by		52 11
Stevens' street as		53 11
extended.		54 11
All of lot 4, Block		55 11
4, except that por-		56 11
tion taken off by		57 11
Stevens' street as		58 11
extended.		59 11
Lot. Block.		60 11
3 4		61 11
4 4		62 11
5 4		63 11
6 4		64 11
7 4	

L.	R.	S	T.	R.
30	4	25	37	10
31	4	25	37	10
32	4	25	37	10
1	5	26	37	10
2	5	26	37	10
3	5	26	37	10
4	5	26	37	10
5	5	26	37	10
6	5	26	37	10
7	5	26	37	10
8	5	26	37	10
9	5	26	37	10
10	5	26	37	10
11	5	26	37	10
12	5	26	37	10
13	5	26	37	10
14	5	26	37	10
15	5	26	37	10
16	5	26	37	10
17	5	26	37	10
18	5	26	37	10
19	5	26	37	10
20	5	26	37	10
21	5	26	37	10
22	5	26	37	10
23	5	26	37	10
24	5	26	37	10

All that portion of the south W S E of S 5, town 26, north of range 9 east, lying north of Waudena road, to contain 12 acres more or less, section 5, town 26, range 9.

A piece of land containing 10 acres and bounded on the west and south by the Pelican river and on the north by the north section line of section 8, town 26, range 9, east. Section 8, town 26, range 9.

A piece of land situated in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8, town 26, range 9, east, bounded as follows: Commencing at the ¼ post at the N E corner of said description, running thence S 900 links, west 1,165 links, thence north 1,000 links to post set on ¼ line, thence E 1,140 links to place of beginning. Section 8, town 26, range 9.

All that portion of SW ¼ of NE ¼ of section 5, town 26, 9 east, lying south of the fair grounds and north of north line of section 5, town 26, 9, and all of that portion of lot 2, section 8, 26, 9 east, lying south of the north line of section 8 and N. of the highway known as the Lake Julia road, containing about 30 acres in all. Section 8, town 26, range 9.

VILLAGE OF MONICO. OLD PLAT.

Lot	Block
1	1
2	1
3	1
1	2
2	2
3	2
4	2
5	2
1	3
2	3
3	3
4	3
5	3
1	4
2	4
3	4
All that part of Lot 15 Blk 2 original plat of Village of Three Lakes described as follows: Beginning at the NW corner; thence running southeasterly along the NE line of Gogebic St., 503-100 ft.; thence northeasterly at right angles to Gogebic St. 100 ft., thence northwesterly parallel to Gogebic St. to a point in the north line of said lot 16 (the same being the section line) thence west on said section line to the point of beginning.	

VILLAGE OF THREE LAKES. LAKESIDE PARK ADDITION.

Lot.	Block.
9	23
10	23
11	23
12	23
3	40
4	40
5	40
6	40
7	40
8	40
9	40
13	40
14	40
15	40
17	40
18	40
12	41
1	42
2	42
3	42
4	42
5	42
6	42
7	42
8	42

FIRST ADDITION TO LAKESIDE PARK ADDITION.

Lot.	Block.
16	9
17	9

VILLAGE OF TOMAHAWK LAKE.

Lot.	Block.
9	2
2	3
5	3
	5
	6

ORIGINAL PLAT OF THREE LAKES.

Lot.	Block
2	4
4	6
5	6
1	7
9	7
12	12
1	13
1	14
2	14
3	14
1	15
7	15

LAKESIDE PARK ADD. TO VILLAGE OF THREE LAKES.

Lot.	Block.
2	37
8	37
9	37
1	38
2	38
3	38

VILLAGE OF PELICAN LAKE.

Lot.	Block.
1	9
2	9
4	9
5	9
1	12
3	12
5	12
8	12
1	14
2	14
3	14
5	14
6	14
1	17
2	17
3	17
4	17

Miscellaneous.

Des.	S.	T.	R.	Des.	S.	T.	R.
NW NW	4	26	9	SW SW	34	37	9
NE NE	34	37	9	SE SW	34	37	9
SW NE	34	37	9	NE SE	34	37	9
SW NE	34	37	9	NW SE	34	37	9
SE NE	34	37	9	SW SE	34	37	9
NW SW	34	37	9				

ONLY AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Reply Which an Embarrased Girl Made to a Bishop.

One of the Southern bishops enjoys telling the following story on his own daughter. Strongly imbued with her father's doctrine, she had grown up a strict Episcopalian, and had never attended a revival or camp meeting in her life, although, as her younger brother remarked, "The woods were full of them."

When she was about 16 she went to visit an old friend of her mother's, in New York, and her hostess, after much persuasion, prevailed on her to go to hear Tom Harrison, the famous boy evangelist.

"But, Mrs. Burnett," she had finally objected, "suppose he would speak to me. I'd be so frightened I shouldn't know what to say."

"Why, Virginia," her hostess had replied, "the church will be so crowded that nothing is more unlikely than he should single out either one of us."

But the girl's fears were realized. As the great preacher left the pulpit and passed down the aisle, exhorting first this one, then that one, he paused at the pew where the bishop's daughter was seated.

"My dear child," he said earnestly, "are you a Christian?"

"N—no, sir," she replied, "I'm an Episcopalian."

With a twinkle in his eye the evangelist passed on without another word.—Detroit Free Press.

An English Tribute to Hawthorne.

To me Americans never seem to make half enough of Hawthorne. What more can they possibly want, what more would they have? An American to the backbone, in every fiber of his being, jealously American, fiercely American, ready to hate a Britisher or to love him as rational occasion prompts or demands, but finding hatred always a little the easier of the two, the master of a style so exquisite that nothing is too delicate, too shadowy, too evanescent to escape from its meshes, his fingering of that good instrument, the English, is so perfect that not a note is robbed of its particular music, while for eloquence, sheer, glowing eloquence, he has had no rival for a century. His fancy, his imagination, his feeling for things, for the beauty or horror of things, all the charms of places, all the riches of association, are they not his after a measure as much above praise as beyond imitation? It is to me a matter of extraordinary satisfaction that Hawthorne was the first real author I ever set eyes on. He was pointed out to me in a street in Liverpool. I only knew him then as the author of "Tanglewood Tales," but it was enough. He was the best-looking author I have ever seen.—London Spectator.

PROPER THING IN DRESS.

What is Now Considered to be Good Form.

MISTAKES CORRECTED.

The Latest Decrees in Regard to Suits, Shirts and Shoes—Cleanliness Essential.

From the middle of the Seventeenth century to the present day the evolution in men's clothing has been steadily in one direction—simplicity. In the last few years, however, changes in men's fashions have been almost imperceptible. A man who is well dressed may retain an overcoat or suit for several seasons without being noticeably behind the times. Tailors and fops may know the difference, but few others do. It is only in the trifling details that a man may show care in his attire.

Assuming that every gentleman has enough regard for the conventions and for his own appearance to keep his clothes—however few they be—in good condition, the whole question of style resolves itself into one of time, place, cut, texture, pattern and finish. It is true, however, that a man may be stylishly dressed technically without displaying that discriminating taste which alone can make him "the glass of fashion and the mold of form." To be successfully a well-dressed man he must know what is becoming to him. Mayhap our subject is tall, raw-boned and gaunt. Perchance snug clothing is the mode. This fact should not be allowed to force him into suits which accentuate his physical defects. No more should the stout man ensconce himself in "peg-top" trousers because his tailor tells him they are being widely worn. What constitute peg-tops for the thin man are snug-fitting pantaloons for the stout one—neither should allow himself to reach extremes.

Morning Dress.

Sometimes the greatest ignorance is displayed in the most unexpected quarters as to the laws of time and place as applied to clothing. Men's costumes may be generally divided into three classes—morning, afternoon and evening. In the morning the sack suit is the thing. This may be either single or double breasted, according to the wearer's taste, and can be made of varied materials. With it may be worn a white or colored shirt of either the stiff bosomed or negligee variety. The negligee shirt is perfectly proper both winter and summer.

Turned-down collars with high bands are popular at present, and are worn with narrow four-in-hand or bat's-wing ties. The shoes—high or low—may be of patent leather, but heavy round-toed tan or black calf shoes are preferable. The hat should be a derby or alpine or straw, according to season. The gloves to accompany this outfit should be loose and heavy. They may be red brown or the oak tan dogskin walking gloves, or the gray suede or reindeer. The latter glove is particularly serviceable for morning and afternoon wear, and is not easily affected by perspiration. If the trousers and coat are of the same material a simple white, tan or fancy waistcoat may be worn. If the trousers do not match the coat the waistcoat should do so. Before dropping the subject of the lounge suit it may be well to suggest that one always have an extra pair of trousers with each suit of this variety. One may thus keep both well pressed.

Afternoon Dress.

For the business man the sack or lounge suit is the costume for both morning and afternoon, but for the gentleman of leisure the full frock or the cutaway coat constitutes afternoon dress. Either of these should preferably be of vicuna or cheviot, though diagonal worsted is not improper. The coat and waistcoat are usually of the same material, though white, tan and fancy vests are permissible. The trousers should be of striped worsted. None but patent leather shoes may be worn with the frock suit. These may be high or low, but if the former, buttons are preferable to lacings.

While white shirts are best with this costume light stripes are not improper. If a fancy waistcoat is worn the shirt should most certainly be white. A turned-down collar should not be worn with a frock suit. This is only a shade less grievous an error than tan shoes with the same costume. The tall silk hat is the only one that can be worn with frock coat. This hat may also be worn with the cutaway, but in the latter case is not an absolute necessity. The rules which govern the frock coat are also applicable to the dark cutaway.

Where colored or white patterned shirts are worn the stripes in the bosom should be vertical, but should run around the cuffs horizontally. The cuffs are being made very narrow this season—three inches is a good width. The corners should be round, not pointed, though some regard a pointed cuff as best in a dress shirt. All cuffs should be attached.

Negligee shirts, with plaited fronts, will be popular this summer, and the man's "shirtwaist," which was much discussed last season, will not be seen on well-dressed men. The plaited negligee shirt is an attractive garment. In it the stripes, if there be any, should run up and down, but these shirts in solid whites, blues and pinks will be liked. The newest button for a negligee is of dark smoked pearl, but the white pearl button is perfectly good form. Simple gold sleeve links are best at all times. With evening dress these may be set with a jewel to match the shirt studs—pearl or diamond.

Use of Frock Coat.

A frock coat should never be worn in the evening—far better wear a sack suit. A sack suit in the evening indicates nothing more than that the wearer, for some reason, did not care to change from his daily attire, but a frock coat only advertises lack of evening dress. Almost any loose overcoat may be properly worn with the frock suit, but the Newmarket overcoat is best of all. This fits snug in the waist and is split down the back. It is made after the fashion of the frock undercoat, but is longer.

The frock suit or the cutaway should be worn at all afternoon functions. The necktie with these suits should be either the four-in-hand or Ascot. A bow of any kind is not considered the best form. For weddings, receptions, etc., a white or cream tie is preferable, though almost any light material is proper. One often hears inquiries as to whether a frock suit is proper on Sunday evening for calling and the like. No, it is not. Wear either a sack suit or full dress on Sunday evening.

When at a church wedding do not lay your tall hat upon the seat. Hold it in your hand. The same rule obtains in calling. If there is a man to take the things, you may leave your hat and cane with him, but do not hang it on the hall tree. You should always leave your umbrella in the hall. The reason for all this is not apparent, but it is a rule which should be observed.

Summer, of course, winks at a great many of winter's regulations. Thus at even the most fashionable resorts the frock coat is not necessary in the afternoon. The comfortable sack is permissible morning and afternoon, though in the evenings your full dress is likely to be best, and is sometimes absolutely necessary.

It is not considered foppish to wear the trousers turned up any more than to have cuffs which are now very popular—on your overcoat. Each had its original raison d'etre, which has now been lost sight of. The cuff was originally devised to turn down in bad weather and protect the hand and the cuff of the shirt. The trousers were turned up to avoid mud and water. Turned-up trousers are cooler in summer—consequently it is a rather good idea.

Evening Dress.

Evening dress is divided into two branches—formal and informal. The swallowtail coat, with trousers and vest of the same material, is the full dress. White wash waistcoats are good with this outfit, either single or double breasted. These should have pearl buttons, gold buttons having practically gone out of fashion. Smoked pearly buttons are the newest. Never wear a silk or satin waistcoat with evening dress. The side seams of your full-dress trousers may be braided if you so desire. With full dress your shirt should be plain white linen, opening in front, with two buttonholes for studs. Little worked eyelets are bad form.

The cuffs are linked, of course, and the collar should always be standing. A turned-down collar with the full-dress suit is never permissible. It is best to have the collar attached to the shirt if you wish a good effect. The best tie is a white pique, or something of the sort. The knot should be small, and the ends cut larger, giving a butterfly effect. Made-up ties should not be worn with full dress, or any other sort of dress. On some occasions a black tie is proper with full dress, but at balls and evening receptions the white tie must be worn. The black tie is for affairs just a trifle less formal. It is hardly necessary to say that the pocket is the place for your handkerchief—not your shirt front. You may, however, tuck it inside your cuff if you wish to be medishly affected. Your evening gloves should be pearl or white, with self-stitching. Always wear them when dancing or at evening receptions or the opera. Wear them till you reach the dinner table, when they should be removed. If your hands perspire, you may find gloves with white silk stripes between the fingers cooler.

The shoes for evening dress are properly low patent leathers or pumps. The Englishman always puts on his pumps in the evening, for theaters, dance or what not. Here, however, high buttoned patent leathers are regarded as proper. High laced shoes are blacklisted with evening dress. The stud and cuff links may match. Pearl, gold or enamel are best. Very little jewelry is worn—the less the better. A simple fob is in good taste. The black inverness coat, which should be worn only with full dress, is not as popular as it was. A loose long coat of almost any pattern is quite as good.

Uses of the "Tuxedo."

Informal evening dress is the dinner or "Tuxedo" suit. This suit is very popular at present, and is often seen where it ought not to be. This coat is not proper at any formal affair where ladies are present, nor may it properly be worn at the opera. It is correct about clubs, hotels or theaters; but if you are at a very fashionable theater on a first night full-dress is better. In the summer you may appear on the street in a "Tuxedo" without an overcoat. The wearing of white waistcoats with this suit is bad form, for the white waistcoat is full dress.

The high, turned-down band collar is proper with this suit, and a black tie is the thing. This may best be a plain or self-figured silk "bats wing." Plaited semi-stiff shirts are frequently worn with this coat in the summer, but are not in the very best taste. Hot weather, however, permits many things. Gray or tan gloves should be worn with this suit on the street. A silk or opera hat continues to be considered improper with the dinner jacket, although we see them everywhere. An alpine hat is best, and small black felt hats are made especially for this use. The derby is not so good, but is preferable to a high hat. Straw hats are worn with these suits in the summer—preferably panamas.—New York Mail and Express.

GODDESS OF LIGHT AT PAN-AMERICAN EXPO.

Surmounting the electric tower, the splendid centerpiece of the Pan-American exposition, is a magnificent figure of the Goddess of Light. It is the work of Herbert Adams of New York. Mr. Adams is a well-known American sculptor. He excels particularly in portrait sculpture. All of his works are modest and refined in character. Mr. Adams is a prominent member of the National Sculpture Society of American Artists.

The figure of the Goddess of Light has been greatly admired by all who have seen it and the sculptor is praised by the critics for producing such a splendid work.

The figure, which is 18 feet high, is poised upon the dome of the tower, which itself is 391 feet high. The characteristic of the figure is its floating attitude, only one foot resting upon the tower. The Goddess holds aloft, in her extended right hand, a torch.

The climax of the brilliant illumination of the exposition will be at the tower, upon which will be 40,000 incandescent lamps and numerous searchlights. At a height of 300 feet there will be a searchlight with a 70-inch projector and its beam will penetrate the gloom for a distance of many miles.

Unusual spectacular effects will be produced. The electric tower basin will be the stage of the display of a combination of 1,500,000 gallons of water per hour in fountains, with the light of 100 powerful searchlights [illegible] unusual and impressive.

The [illegible] of the color discs to blend the p[illegible] colors of light thrown on the water in front of the tower will be operated so as to produce a gradual but constant play of color.

The night scene at the electric tower will be of surpassing grandeur and beauty.

PRESIDENT'S NEW PICTURE!

Miss Lillian Thomas, the famous portrait painter, enjoys the proud distinction of being the only woman who has painted the picture of a United States President. Her fine painting of President McKinley which has just been finished is declared by the President's friends to be a wonderful piece of work. The artist studied for this portrait by seating herself on many occasions in the President's study and watching him at work. The expression she has caught is wonderfully natural. The Ohioan society may buy the painting.

FASCINATED BY ELEPHANTS.

Hunters Watch 2000 of Them While They Take a Drink.

Our tents were barely pitched when we saw an enormous bull elephant emerge from the papyrus and come gliding across the open country to reach the welcome shade of the trees in a gorge to our right. Then two more big elephants appeared and followed majestically in his wake. They had not gone far when the wall of papyrus behind them shuddered, staggered and collapsed, while a ceaseless stream of elephants, big and little, stately and skittish, burst upon our astonished gaze. On they came, a herd of fully 200, the bulls in front straggling in twos and threes, then a solid phalanx of cows, out of which from time to time little fellows not more than three feet high ran bewildered, then, steadied by the shrill trumpet of their mammas, scurried back. The mass seemed to glide over the country like an avalanche, raising a great trailing cloud of red dust that dimmed the outlines and gave the impression of some hateful tide soaking up the land. Great clumps of bushes, acres of elephant grass, loomed up in front, swayed and were no more.

On it swept, this wondrous mass of life, nearer and nearer, till great icicles glinted white in the red-gray wave; and yet never a sound except the screech of a circling kite, and the occasional ludicrous trumpeting of an anxious mamma. Our camp was too high, and the motion of the elephant is peculiarly noiseless. As we watched, another herd of thirty emerged from the papyrus, then another herd, and yet another 100 strong, till the whole valley seemed to be streaked with elephants. Ye gods! it was a wonderful sight, and to us, reclining at ease in our chairs and puffing at our pipes, it seemed somehow unreal. All my life I had longed to see the Africa of Gordon, Cumming and Oswell, and there it was! I was calmly lounging on a chair and watching something between 2000 and 1500 elephants strolling about at my feet.

The whole herd passed to water at a small swamp; then, just as they emerged from their sliding struggle with the vegetation, streamed out once more across the plain.—Everybody's Magazine.

An Etiquette Time Card.

The Atchison Globe says that at a recent dinner party in Atchison a colored man, who formerly worked as a passenger brakeman, was employed to call out the different spoons and forks to use. When the oyster cocktails were served the colored man appeared at the pantry door and said, in the voice he formerly used in calling out stations: "Use the small, harpoon-looking fork to the right." When the biscuits were brought in the man said: "Everybody look out, now; use butter knife directly in front of your plate, not on the side. Don't put your dinner knife in the butter plate." When the escalloped fish came on the brakeman said: "Here is where the best of them usually fall down. Use the silver affair in front of your plate. It is a cross between a fork and a spoon, and looks like a scoop shovel with one corner bent." And so on, with the different forks and spoons, until the end.

Man's Social Standing in the West.

The majority of Western men are out of their element, says W. D. Lyman in the Atlantic, in anything except business and politics. The wife usually acts as head of the family in all manner of social and religious crises, as inviting a ministerial guest to ask a blessing at table or conduct family worship, while the masculine partner slouches around at such times in hating and uncomfortable consciousness of his own lack of piety and polish. That solemn sense of his own dignity as head of the house, that shrinking deference paid to him by the "weaker vessels" of his family, which magnifies the pater familias in England, and to some degree in the old-fashioned New England community—this never lightens up the pathway of the average Western householder. He may consider himself in great luck if he is not discrowned entirely.

Scandal Prematurely Exploded.

"My dear," said Mr. Wagge, "as I came by Mrs. Gazzam's house just now I saw Mrs. Gazzam in the parlor kissing someone who was not her—er—was not Mr. Gazzam!"

"Oh, Henry," gasped Mrs. Wagge. "Are you sure? Well, did you ever? Oh, my! But I've always suspected Mrs. Gazzam. She's much too sanctimonious, you know. Kissing—why, I must call up Mrs. Jorkins on the telephone and tell her all about it. Kissing a—I don't suppose you could see who it was, Henry?"

"Yes," said Wagge, "I could, quite distinctly."

"You could? Oh, Henry, who was it? Anybody we know?"

"Oh, yes. It was Mrs. Gazzam's mother."

"You—brute!"—Harper's Bazar.

The Drama on Approval.

A custom in Cuba that is rather amusing to those who have not seen the same thing done in some of the European theaters is that of selling the tickets for one act only, writes a correspondent in the Baltimore American. If at the end of that act the people of the audience are pleased with the play they go to the box office and secure a ticket for the following act, and so to the end of the presentation. There have been plays so well advertised that the rising of the curtain showed the house to be packed; while the people not being pleased with it, each act would be played before fewer numbers until during the last act the house has been practically empty.

Land of the Red Man.

Col. Richard T. Van Horn says that the name of Oklahoma was first applied to the territory in a public document in the bill which he introduced in Congress in 1879 for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and the organization of a government for Indian territory. The name was suggested by Col. Elias S. Boudinot, the noted Cherokee, who explained to the congressional committee in charge of the bill referred to that Oklahoma meant "Red Man's Land," or the country of the red man.

French Subjects of Great Britain.

At a recent sitting of the Cour Royale of the Isle of Alderney the oath of allegiance to his majesty the King was administered to the judge, jurats, king's procurator and other officials with due and fitting ceremony, says a London newspaper. As each present took the oath the whole court, rising, exclaimed "Dieu Sauve le Roi!"

—A Roman journal estimates the value of the libraries in Italy at $12,000,000, and that of the paintings, statues and vases at $70,000,000.

WESTERN MINING NOTES.

—According to reports, a valuable deposit of coal has been discovered near the south fork of Nooksack river, Wash. The vein is about four feet thick.

—The Boor brothers made a rich strike on the Illinois river in Josephine county, Or., recently. In ten days they took out $700, and the rich quartz was holding out at last accounts.

—A company of Colorado Springs operators have secured the King group of mines on the southeast slope of Sultan mountain, Silver district, Colorado, for a consideration of $100,000.

—The Tintic Mining and Investment company, a West Virginia corporation, has paid $180,000 for the Yampa and six other patented lodes in the West Mountain mining district, Utah.

—A nugget worth $1000 was found in the Heslon and McCauley placer claims, Swank district, recently. This is the largest ever found in Washington, the largest previous one being worth $800.

—An important strike has been made in the South Winnie shaft of the Fanny Rawlins territory, in Leadville, Col. There is six feet of solid ore which averages $50 to the ton in gold, silver and copper.

—One of the richest finds of copper ever made in Wyoming was discovered a few days ago in the Horse Creek copper district, 100 miles north of Cheyenne. Samples of ore from a fissure vein assayed 90 per cent. pure copper.

—Corda E. Everett of Cambridge, Mass., has transferred to the Alma Mining company for $12,000 the Standard, Copperopolis and Mammoth copper mining claims in Butterfield canyon, in the West Mountain mining district, Utah.

—The largest mining company working in the placer districts of South Dakota is the Big Bend company of New York city, which is operating on Rapid river, Pennington county. Last fall the company took out $90,000. A large steam plant is used.

—Deadwood reports that the Homestake company has paid a dividend of $313,000 for the first quarters of this year, ending March 31. This is the largest amount by nearly one-half paid by any of the gold-producing mines of the world.

—Capt. Joseph Delamar, millionaire mining man of New York and Paris, has transferred his copper property, known as the Bully Hill mine, and his smelting plant at Copper City to the Bully Hill Copper Mining and Smelting company for $[illegible].

—A well-known mining engineer who has just returned from a trip to old Mexico brings word of the opening of a new copper mine in Sonora, about sixty miles south of Bisbee, Ariz., which, it is said, will be worth seven such mines as the United Verde of Jerome, Ariz.

—The Black Hills Copper company has just encountered a large ledge of copper pyrites in a crosscut at a depth of 400 feet from the surface. The strike is considered of great importance, for it is really the first time that copper ore has been found at that depth in the Black Hills.

—A rich strike has been made at a depth of thirty-five feet in an old gravel pit near Columbia, Cal. One nugget weighing three and a half pounds has been found. Up to April 7 over $12,000 had been taken out. Estimates as to the extent and value of the strike range from $75,000 to $100,000.

—A ledge rich in gold and silver has been uncovered in the Mineral Point district, Arizona. The average of ore removed exceeds 200 ounces, whereas the pay streak runs up into the thousands. This, together with an average $6 gold output, looks as though the prospectors would be repaid.

—Rich placer diggings have been found in Idaho, on Santa creek, about twenty miles from Tekoa, Wash. Three farmers made the discovery. From a piece of ground 40x150 feet they took $708 in coarse gold. Their appliances were crude, and it is thought that they got less than a third of the gold, as the bedrock was not cleaned at all.

—Dr. Caleb Whitehead, assayer of the mint bureau at Tacoma, Wash., predicts that in ten years Alaska will be producing one-half the world's supply of copper, and Tacoma and Seattle will be the cities through which the rest of the United States will transact all its business with that great mining region.

—From Dawson comes a report that a renewal of the old-time mining excitement has been caused by a strike made on No. 3 above El Dorado, owned by Halstead and Mills. The bedrock there was rotten and a new bedrock was found twelve feet deeper. This held a gold gravel that is turning out as high as $15 to the pan.

—A rich strike has been made in the Red Oak mining property on Democrat hill, near Georgetown, Col. Heretofore values have run $20 in gold and 100 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. The ore now shows a large amount of ruby silver, which undoubtedly will run several hundred ounces higher than ever before.

—The Salt Lake Tribune states that at a depth of 2000 feet in the Mammoth the management is reveling in the presence of ore that at first glance shows a valuation of $50 per ton in gold, while copper ores of fine quality are occurring in bunches in the same body, not to mention an average of eight ounces silver shown in the assays.

—The Monarch Mining and Leasing company, operating on block 1 of the World's Fair of the Gold Bond company, Cripple Creek district, has broken out into a streak of ore carrying fabulous values. It is stated that a streak averaging about half an inch in width gives values as high as $[illegible] per ton. The vein is 2½ feet wide, with an average streak of 4 inches, and runs $400 to the ton.

—The following analysis has been obtained by New York experts of oil discovered recently near Evanston in the extreme southwestern part of Wyoming: Gasoline, 17.1 per cent.; white illuminating oil, 22.4 per cent.; yellow illuminating oil, 27.1 per cent.; paraffine, 14.1 per cent.; worthless residue, 2 per cent.; pure oil, 91.7 per cent. This is regarded here as the highest grade illuminating oil ever discovered in the world.

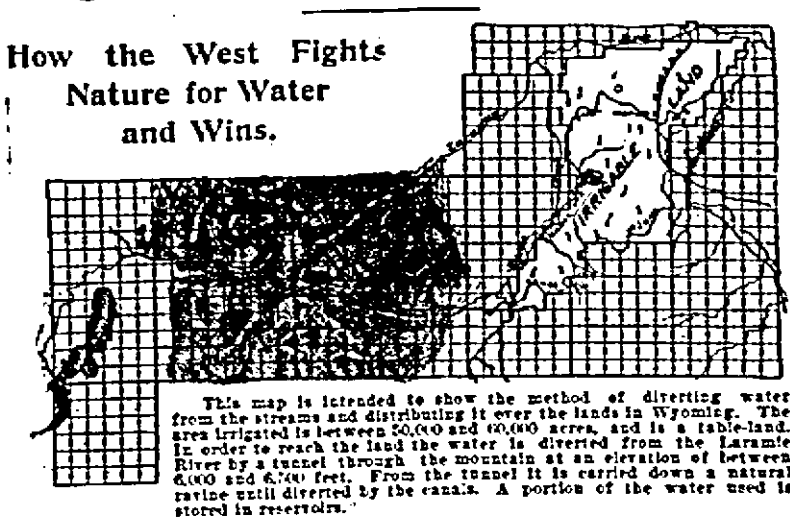
—The Grant's Pass (Or.) Journal, mentioning the rich strike of George Boor and T. P. Johnson at Josephine creek, a Siskiyou tributary of Illinois river, in Josephine county, says the rock found was literally seamed with gold, and gold projected out in plain sight. One specimen as large as a saucer contained about $50 worth of gold. Not only is the rock seamed with gold, but the face of the bluff about 20 feet high and 120 upstream all contained gold. The work on the ledge for five days realized from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

How to Signal to Mars.

Take a flag about the size of Europe and mount it upon a staff the length of the circumference of the earth. Then generate sufficient electric fluid to illuminate the material, which should be of a conductive character. Having done this, apply the fluid to the material with the assistance of all the electric waves of the solar system. Next change the laws of nature in so much as they prevent the operation of waving so gigantic a flag as the signal. Select a day when the conditions are favorable, and put the apparatus in operation. Then, if the Martians are on the alert, they may possibly observe the signal and reply to it, say, in a couple of centuries. If you do not obtain a manifestation, conclude that the inhabitants of Mars are looking another way.—London Punch.

SYSTEMS OF IRRIGATION.

How the West Fights Nature for Water and Wins.



This map is intended to show the method of diverting water from the streams and distributing it over the lands in Wyoming. The area irrigated is between 50,000 and 60,000 acres, and is a table-land. In order to reach the land the water is diverted from the Laramie River by a tunnel through the mountain at an elevation of between 6,000 and 6,700 feet. From the tunnel it is carried down a natural ravine until diverted by the canals. A portion of the water used is stored in reservoirs.

From the little irrigating ditch of the early settler in the arid regions of the West the irrigating problem has grown to such tremendous proportions, with such conflicting interests, that serious efforts may be made to place the control of the entire problem in the hands of the Federal Government. As long as all the irrigation questions which arose in any one State could be met by legislation of that State, the interests of all persons in that State could be protected. But farming by irrigation has come to be so general in the West that the capacity of the rivers and streams is taxed to the utmost. In those cases where rivers flow through several States serious contentions have arisen between the people of these States as to the use of the water. The State having within its borders the headwaters of streams that may furnish water for irrigation has a "clinch." By the time the rivers have reached the further boundaries of the State they may not contain enough water to do the work of irrigation in the next State. So the cry arises for Federal management and control. This subject is bound to come before Congress within a comparatively short time, and thus challenge the attention of the whole country.

The farmer in those parts of the country blessed with rainfall is inclined to look with pity upon the Western farmer who has to irrigate, and he may consider irrigation as merely an expedient to take the place of rainfall. But it is doubtful if many of these Western farmers would exchange places with farmers in humid districts. Rainfall is uncertain. Sometimes it is too plentiful, at other times there is long drought. Plowing may be hindered by water-soaked fields. The irrigator, on the other hand, can have water when he wants it, and in just the quantity that he wants. This is, of course, under normal conditions. Fortune and law favor the old settlers who built their little ditch first in the years gone by. They have a prior claim on the water, and if it is necessary to shut off any person from the use of the water, owing to drought or to overdraughts on the stream at these headwaters, these old settlers are the last to be deprived of their ancient supply.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the subject of "Irrigation in the Rocky Mountain States." In it J. C. Ulrich tells the amazing story of the development of irrigation from the settler's ditch to the gigantic corporation canal a hundred miles long.

Under the flooding system small parallel ditches are constructed every hundred feet or so, according to the slope of the ground. Such ditches are usually simply furrows made with a heavy plow, and, being cut at convenient points, allow the water to run out and spread over the adjacent land. The water thus released at once begins to follow the lines of quickest descent, and in so doing spreads out over the ground as it proceeds, dividing into numerous branches or rills as it increases its distance from the opening in the ditch. To facilitate its spreading and to insure its thorough application to every portion of the surface the irrigator follows its course, and by means of a long-handled shovel guides it to every position of the field. This guiding is done by moving a few shovelfuls of earth here and there, and thus separating the various small rills and starting the branches in different directions. In this way the irrigator follows the water through the field and prevents its collecting in the depressions, leading it out upon such points as would without his assistance be missed by the water.

Under this system an experienced irrigator can cover from ten to twenty acres a day, the area depending upon the character of the land surface and the volume of water at his disposal. For such crops as grain, alfalfa, clover and the various grasses—for everything, in fact, which is sown broadcast and is distributed uniformly over the surface—the flooding system is employed, and furnishes the best, in some cases the only, practicable method of applying the water.

Under the furrow method parallel furrows are plowed, leading from the ditch through the field between the rows of the crop to be irrigated. A small opening is made in the ditch to let the water into each furrow. A dam of canvas or earth is placed in the ditch just below the lowest furrow into which water is being run at the time, thus holding the water nearly level in that part of the ditch from which it is being drawn. Where the slope of the ground is excessive these furrows must be run diagonally or irregularly in order to reduce their grade and thus prevent erosion of the soil.

In the case of fruit trees it usually is desirable during hot weather to prevent the water from coming into actual contact with the trees, because of the danger of scalding. Flooding the surface also results, in some soils, in baking and compacting the earth about the trunks and roots of the trees. To avoid these consequences one or two furrows are plowed along each side of a row of trees, at a distance of two or three feet therefrom, and the water is turned from the ditch into these furrows and permitted to traverse them slowly from end to end, thoroughly soaking the ground as it progresses, and reaching in to the roots without coming in contact with the stems above the surface. The necessary moisture is thus imparted without the wetting and subsequent baking of the surface which might result from flooding. When the trees are sufficiently irrigated the water is turned out of these furrows and into others, the process being thus continued until the whole area has been served. The furrows are then filled in with a plow, the whole surface worked over with a cultivator and no trace left of either the furrows or the application of water. This method is also applicable to the irrigation of corn, and, in fact, of any crop whatever which is planted regularly in rows, a single furrow between each two rows being generally used for such crops. When applicable, it is the favorite method, both for its convenience and the economy of water thereby effected. But where the ground is irregular this plan is often inconvenient, because the furrows paralleling the rows of crop would, upon such surfaces, be up and down hill, and would therefore not carry water. To make this method applicable in such cases it would be necessary that the rows follow approximately the contour of the ground in order that the parallel furrows might carry water throughout their entire length.

With a few exceptions in the irrigated country there is no rainfall in the uplands where the rivers have their sources. The precipitation ordinarily occurs in the form of snow, and even this is not abundant except in the mountains. It is the melting of the snow with the advent of warm weather which causes the periodical rise of the waters. April, May and June are the high-water months. With the exception of the grasses, and perhaps alfalfa, few crops require irrigation earlier than May 1, nor do they often require it later than September 15. June and July are the months of maximum use of irrigating water, and the use in August usually is much greater than the use in May. Grain requires less water than alfalfa, potatoes need less than grain, and fruit trees less than any of them. For the ordinary farm products of the temperate regions two or three irrigations usually are required for the production of a satisfactory crop. The amount for each irrigation varies from five to nine inches over the land.

Patrolling the Ditch.

When several persons are interested in the same ditch, the necessity for some system of control arises. In the case of unincorporated community canals this control is secured by the selection of a water master, who is usually one of the owners, to have charge of the operation and maintenance of the system and the distribution of its water to those entitled to its use. It is on the large corporation canals, however, that the necessity for a careful system of operation and management is most apparent. Many of these canals are more than fifty miles long, and number their water users by hundreds. The representative with whom the farmer and irrigator comes into most frequent and intimate contact is the ditch rider, who usually is appointed by the manager or president. He is provided with a list of the persons having water rights from the canal, showing the amount to which each is entitled under his contract; or, in case of community stock companies, with a list of the stockholders and the amount of stock owned by each. Such a list furnishes the necessary data to enable him to distribute the water according to the quantity or proportion called for by these respective interests.

As the amount to which each user is entitled is limited, regulating structures are placed at the points of diversion to regulate the flow into the laterals. These consist of wooden box-like structures in which sliding gates are placed, by which the size of aperature from the main canal is regulated and the flow of water therefrom controlled. Where considerable accuracy of results is attempted, there also is placed in the lateral ditch below the regulating gates a weir, whose flow for all depths is computed and tabulated, and to determine the depth at any time a graduated scale is so placed with reference to the weir that the depth can be read off conveniently and accurately. When it is desired to deliver into a lateral so arranged a given volume of water, it is merely necessary for the ditch rider to consult his weir tables and find the depth over their weir necessary to discharge the required amount. He then increases or lessens the opening from the main canal by moving the sliding gate in the regulating structure until the required depth over the weir is realized. This is the most important duty of the ditch rider, and for its proper execution he is expected to make a trip daily over the entire canal, or his division of it, and to examine and regulate the gate of every consumer.

Water Master of a Stream.

Rights to divert waters from a stream are determined by priority of claim. It is a case of first come, first served always thereafter. No matter where the earliest settler tapped the stream, his is the claim which takes precedence over all others. The enforcement of these rights of priority and the distribution of water under them is accomplished by water commissioners or water masters. In some States, as Colorado and Wyoming, these commissioners are appointed by the Government and are under the general direction of the State Engineer. In others, as Idaho and Montana, they are appointed by the Judge of the court rendering the decree, and are responsible for the proper performance of their duty to no other authority.

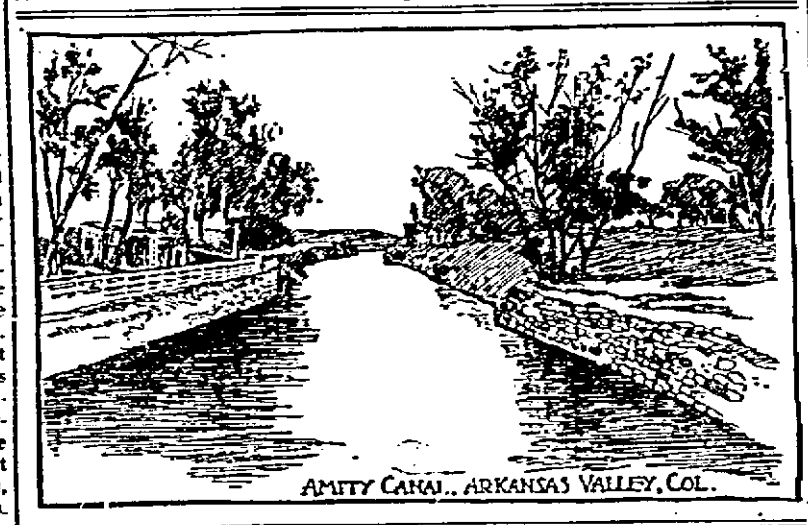
That this supervision of the distribution of the water may be effective in detail, it becomes necessary to police and patrol the streams from which it is diverted. To this end it is the duty of the water commissioners or water masters to examine and regulate the head gates of all ditches or other conduits by which water is diverted from the stream or streams under his charge, to determine that each claimant receives the volume of water to which he is entitled under his decreed priority of right.

In the time of scarcity of water the water master has in the discharge of his duties not only the right to close the head gates of those not entitled to water at the time, but the authority to lock them down. When this authority is exercised he usually posts a written notice upon the gates so closed, which gives notice that the same are under the control of the water commissionar and must not, under the penalty of the law, be opened or interfered with except by his authority.

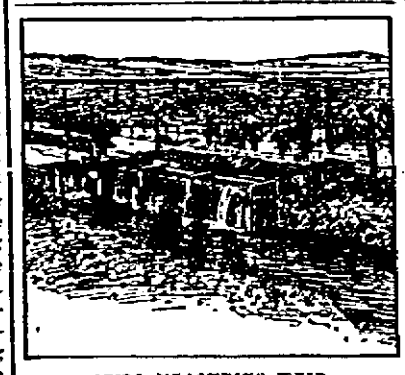
Reservoirs.

Reservoirs for storing the surplus during the early part of the season for use in the later months are constructed, lofty and expensive dams have been built across the canyons of mountain streams. The greater number of storage sites which have been utilized, and those which give the largest return for a given expenditure of money, are the lakes often found near the heads of streams and the natural basins or depressions frequently found in the valleys which border them. In some localities these basins are quite numerous and extend for a long distance from the stream out into the plains which border them. Others are broad openings or valleys in the mountains which were doubtless formerly lakes, but which have been filled by sedimentation. The basins found on the plains are more desirable, both because they are nearer the place where water is to be used and are freer from floods, and because it usually requires a smaller outlay to improve them. To do this requires the construction of a canal to fill them, and of outlet works for drawing off the water and transporting it to the land to be irrigated.

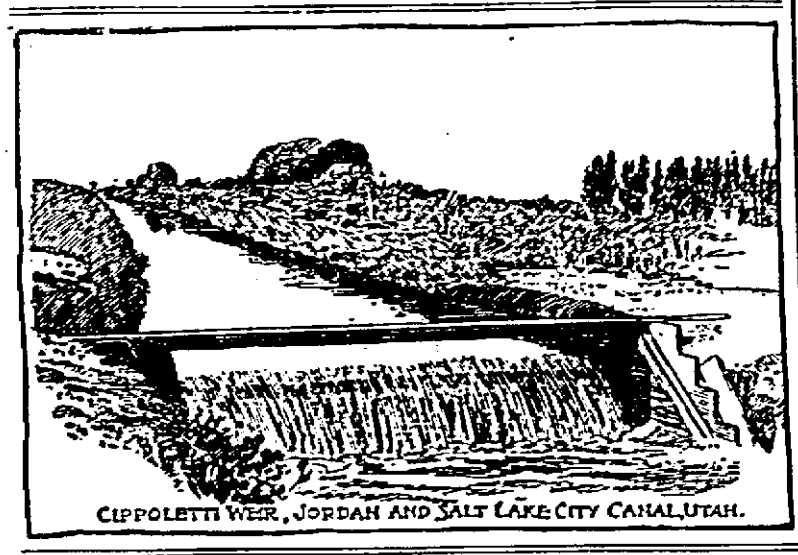
In the plains reservoirs the water usually is conducted directly to the lands, but in those of the mountains it has first to be turned back into the river and carried with the natural flow of the stream to the headgates of the ditches or canals through which it is to be diverted and used. This is necessary because of their distance from and their great elevation above the lands on which it is to be used.



AMITY CANAL, ARKANSAS VALLEY, COL.



SPILL MEASURING WEIR.



CIPPOLETTI WEIR, JORDAN AND SALT LAKE CITY CANAL, UTAH.

SPRING MAKES HIM HOMESICK.

Texan Afflicted with the Ailment Like the Cattle on the Range.

"You can talk about Christmas and Thanksgiving and the other holidays being the high-tide times for homesickness, but they aren't a circumstance to the first spring days."

The old Texan looked out of the window of his Broadway office, and eyed the trees in Trinity churchyard wistfully while he talked with a Sun reporter.

"I can stand this blamed town all right, in winter," he went on, "and I can put in a summer at Bar Harbor, without much groaning; but every year, when the first spring days come, I get so homesick that I'm actually maudlin. Maybe a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, in the spring, but I know one old man whose fancy turns heavily to thoughts of Texas. Great Scott! What wouldn't I give to be down there to-day, with a good horse under me, and a herd of cattle ahead of me, and the prairie rolling off, in big waves, to the horizon line. I'm homesick, I tell you.

"It's this soft hinting weather that has crept into me. That's nature. Why, the very cattle on the range get restless on such days and break away. If the boys miss any of the herd in the early spring they don't fool around wondering where the brutes have gone. They know the place to find them is on the range where they were born.

"I've known steers to go across country, straight as a die, through all kinds of obstacles, back to their old range. Horses will do the same thing. I've had wild mustangs break away in the night and make tracks for the place where they were foaled. A man is only a higher order of brute, and he keeps a good many instincts, though he doesn't always recognize them.

"I'm homesick for Texas, but I'm homesick for something further back than that.

"I've been sitting here at my desk, and every little while, without any reason or warning, I would find a shallowy pebbly stream running across my ledger and shutting out the figures, while there by the inkstand a dirty little chap would lie on the bank, fishing with an old hickory rod. I don't believe I ever caught a fish in that creek, but I was a tremendous optimist. Homesick weather I call it."

And the Texan blew his nose angrily.

Farmer Corntassel's Joke.

Farmer Corntassel—I'm goin' t' use that fool Frenchman on my potater patch.

Aunt Mandy—What?

Farmer Corntassel—Yep. Paris green—Syracuse Herald.

Municipal Scandal in England.

Manchester, England, has had a municipal scandal. An Alderman who had just been elected Mayor was shown to have shared in city contracts. He resigned at once and a new Mayor was selected.

When some men make an extra dollar, they at once go out and have a sign printed with the word "Private" on it, and put it on their office door.

PUPIN ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

They Have Netted Their Finder Several Hundred Thousand Dollars.

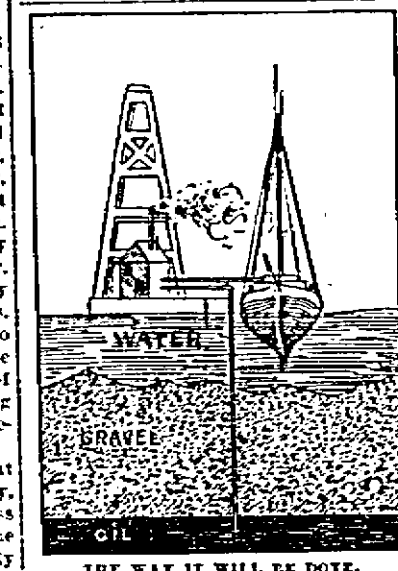
The very convincing fact that a commercial company has paid Prof. Pupin several hundred thousand dollars for his electrical inventions makes one look forward to practical changes of great importance in long-distance telephoning and ocean cabling, to both of which these inventions will be applied. Technical description is impossible here. By the insertion in the wire or cable of special vibration coils the current is energized, waste of current is prevented, and it is said that long-distance telephoning will be possible between places 3,000 miles apart. It is even conceivable that it may become possible to talk across, or under, the Atlantic, when, in some near future, a Pupinized (if we may coin the word) cable has been laid. In land telephoning immediate results of great importance are hoped for; even in the small ordinary circuits great economy is predicted, as the invention makes it possible to use smaller wires—and the cost of wire is a large item. The inventor, Prof. Michael Idorvsky Pupin, Ph. D., is an Austrian by birth, now about forty-two years of age. He ran away from school, came to America, worked in shops, then, pushed by his desire for knowledge, he entered Columbia University, where he is now an instructor. Later he studied at Cambridge (England), where he was the first American to take the John Tyndall Fellowship, and at Berlin, where he studied physical science under Helmholtz and took his Ph. D. degree. Returning to America, he engaged in special investigation of the vibrations of cords and electrical currents. The result was the practical invention named above. The incident is a striking refutation of the popular fallacy that all great inventions are found by accident.—Montreal Star.

PROF. M. I. PUPIN.

OIL WELLS IN GULF.

How a New Company Proposes to Get the Valuable Fluid.

Texas capitalists are now interested in a company which will drill for oil in the Gulf of Mexico. It has been discovered that a considerable oil field underlies the Gulf a few miles outside of Sabine pass. It is known as the "oil pool," and the surface of the water there is perpetually smooth from petroleum which floats up from the bottom. The proposition now is to sink pipes from the surface, which, after penetrating the bottom, will be sunk far enough to tap the oil supposed to exist in large quantities in subterranean caves far beneath the surface of the Gulf. The picture shows how the oil will be obtained.



THE WAY IT WILL BE DONE.

A Map on Tiles.

A remarkable contrast to the map in precious stones which lately astonished Paris is the railway map on tiles, put up at York Station, in England, by the Northeastern Company. It is made of white tiles, the lines being marked in black and burnt sienna. It is about six feet square, and each tile is eight inches square. The company intends to have similar maps at all important stations on its own system.

Grant and Parepa Rosa.

General Grant and his daughter Nellie once went to the opera to hear Parepa Rosa. When the prima donna began to sing Nellie thought that her father was not giving the attention which the quality of the music deserved, and she said, "Papa, Parepa is singing." Whereupon the hero of Appomattox replied: "All right, Nellie, she's not disturbing us; let her sing."

An Error of Judgment.

A colored citizen, says the Atlanta Constitution, gave a justice of the peace a big fat possum as a wedding fee. Meeting the groom a year after the justice said:

"Well, Jim, how do you like married life?"

"Well, sah," was the reply, "all I kin say is—I wish I'd eat that possum."

Many a laboring man's down in the world—digging gold.

JOLLY JOKER.

Not Generally: "Has your engagement been announced?" "Only informally, to a few enemies."—Puck.

Poet—Did you get my book of sonnets that I sent you? His Friend—Oh, yes—delightful! I couldn't sleep till I'd read 'em.—Tit-Bits.

Knew the Cause: Giggleton—I nearly died laughing last night. Parker—Which one of your jokes were you telling?—Tit-Bits.

Sign of Spring: "Have you heard a robin yet?" "No; but I've seen a woman with her head tied up in a towel beating a carpet in the back yard."—Chicago Record.

Blind Bill (who has just received a copper)—Thankee, sir; thankee; I noo as you wouldn't fergit the poor blind man d'reetly I see yer come round the corner.—Tit-Bits.

"There are two acts yet," said the usher to the man who rather hastily started out of the theater. "I know. That's just the reason I'm leaving."—Philadelphia Times.

First Scientist—I hear that your dog went mad and bit Professor Snagroots. Any serious results? Second Scientist—Yes, the poor beast is barking in Latin and Greek!—Chicago News.

Youth—Miss Stanhope, you're positively the only person I've met to-day worth stopping to speak to. Miss Stanhope (thoughtfully)—Indeed! You are more fortunate than I am.—Punch.

Tompkins—I am afraid we haven't much for dinner to-day; but such as it is—— Cheerful Friend—Don't make any excuse, old chap. Remember, I've dined at your house before.—Tit-Bits.

Gas Bills: Campaign Manager—Here's a bill of $200 from one of your speech-makers during the campaign. Candidate—Very well; put it into the drawer marked "Gas bills."—Ohio State Journal.

Mrs. Pettit—Whenever I express a desire for anything, my husband never objects. Mrs. Jr. Nord—Same with me; I can express the desire as often as I please; it never disturbs him.—Philadelphia Press.

Johnnie Jumpuppe—Paw, wot is a diplomat? Mr. Jumpuppe—A d'plomat, my son, is a man who can call you a liar to your face in such a sweet way that you want him to do it again.—Ohio State Journal.

Not His Fault: Old Gentleman—So you wish to marry Elizabeth. But you are in debt. Young Man—Yes, sir. Old Gentleman—How did you get in debt? Young Man—I fell in love with your daughter.—Life.

"Those pigs of yours," said the country rector, "are in fine condition, Jarvis." "Yes," answered Jarvis; "sure they be; oh, sur, if we was all of us only as fit to die as them, we'd do."—Kansas City Star.

The Easy Solution: Jerrold (telling story)—Twice I snapped my rifle at the charging lion; it failed to explode. He was right upon me—and what do you think I did then? Ethel (yawning)—Woke up!—Judge.

Mrs. Maternal—I am sorry you are going back to Germany. Had I not better get another music teacher for my daughter? Prof. Von Note—Id ees not necessary. She knows enough museek to get married on.

"If I sh'd die, Mollie, ye'd buy a foine suit o' clothes fr me, wudn't ye?" "Av coorse, I wud, Larry. Ye know that." "While I'm alive, though, ye think rummage sale stuff is good enough fr me, do ye?"—Chicago Tribune.

Well Heeled: "Your medicine has helped me wonderfully," she wrote to the patent medicine house; "three weeks ago I could not spank the baby, and now I am able to thrash my husband. God bless you!"—Smart Set.

The Proper Spirit: First Doctor—I don't think it absolutely necessary to operate. Second doctor—But I told them it was. First Doctor—Oh, well, then, as a matter of professional courtesy, I, of course, shall stand by what you said.—Life.

Dangerous Tardiness: First Doctor—What makes you think the patient will die if we don't perform the operation? Second Doctor—That isn't the point. This is a new disease, and if he should live without the operation it would establish a precedent.—Life.

Knew the Species: Spendall—I gave yot that five dollars as a friendly tip; why do you hand four dollars back? Waiter—I likes to keep everything on a business basis, sah. Gents wot's so very friendly w'en dey has money is apt to come 'round tryin' to borrer w'en dey gets broke.—New York Weekly.

The Improved Plan: "Do you read a novel as most women do?" asked Ardent Admirer; "read the last chapter and then the rest of the story?" "Oh," said the Loveliest Girl, "that sort of thing is out of date. We now read the last chapter, and then go to see the dramatization."—Indianapolis Press.

"I guess we may as well go ahead and predict warm weather," said one employe of the Weather Bureau. "Have you made a scientific examination of the conditions?" "No. It isn't necessary. I know the temperament of our janitor. He keeps steam up in our building all the time now."—Washington Star.

Pride in His Work: Chicago Millionaire (showing his library to distinguished novelist)—See them books? Distinguished Novelist—Yes. Chicago Millionaire—All bound in calf, aren't they? Distinguished Novelist—So they are! Chicago Millionaire (proudly)—Well, sir, I killed all them calves myself.—Topeka State Journal.

BITS OF LOCAL GOSSIP

City and County Happenings.

Beers & Co. lead them all in clothing, shoes and hats.

George Stevens was a Monico visitor Saturday.

Ada Deering spent Sunday with Ashland friends.

Dr. Packard was a visitor at Oshkosh last Saturday.

Editor Trumbull was a Three Lakes visitor last Thursday.

A. L. Dunn made a trip to Pelican Lake on Saturday last.

C. C. Bronson has been a visitor in Chicago during the past week.

A. L. Taylor, a Monico merchant, was a visitor here last Thursday.

The rummage sale is now on at the Richard Reed building on Brown St.

E. S. Shepard left Tuesday for Wausau to be gone a couple of days on business.

Dr. T. R. Welch left Saturday for Ashland, remaining over Sunday the guest of his parents.

E. J. Dunn, editor of the Vilas County Democrat, Minocqua, was a Tuesday visitor in the city.

Ray Stafford, of Cadillac, Mich., has been the guest of friends in the city during the past week.

Miss Elda Scherrer was the guest of her grand-mother at Woodboro last Saturday and Sunday.

C. M. Fenelon left last Saturday for Weyauwega, remaining till Tuesday, the guest of his family.

The B. Y. P. U. of the Baptist church will give a cobweb social next Wednesday evening. All are invited.

Miss Paquette left Saturday for her home at Arbor Vitae, after enjoying several days' visit with friends here.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church met at the home of Mrs. E. S. Shepard yesterday afternoon.

Miss Ella Edwards departed last week for Waupaca, where she will spend the summer months with relatives.

FOUND, CHECK.—A check for $7.50 issued to Jacob Seeburut by Jeffris Lumber Co. is held by P. Sheely and awaits owner. p.

A. E. Lockwood has purchased the Thompson residence property in the Sixth ward, the latter gentleman having moved from the city.

The entrance to the First Baptist church is being rebuilt this week. The steps and planking are all torn up. It will be ready for next Sunday.

N. Venner came down from Arbor Vitae last Friday to witness the presentation of "Quo Vadis" in the evening. He returned the following day.

The rain Monday night was a God-send to this section of the state. The ground had become as dry as powder and we were threatened with forest fires.

Geo. Kelley and family are now comfortably settled on their farm in the town of Newbold, after spending the winter in camp near Jennie Webber Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Demars left Saturday for Antigo, remaining till Monday. Mrs. Demars visited with friends, while Mr. D. whipped the streams in that vicinity.

John Hanson, the wide-awake Brown street clothier, is rejoicing over the arrival, at his home, last week, of a baby girl who tipped the scales at 8½ pounds.

"Little Trixie" is the next attraction booked to appear at the Grand opera house. The date is Tuesday evening, May 14. It is a pretty little musical melo-drama.

Guy Bloom has been promoted from cashier to clerk in the gents' furnishing department in the Crusoe department store. His place as cashier will be filled by Miss Dennis.

Mothers of good judgment and experience give their little ones Rocky Mountain Tea this month, keeps them well. 35c. Made by Madison Medicine Co. J. J. Beardon.

The Rock Valley Ice company is now ready to deliver ice to any part of the city. Reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed. A11-tf.

Prof. T. L. Allen left last Saturday for Paris, Ill., where he has accepted a position as leader of a band. Mr. Allen has been a teacher of music in this city for a year or more.

Men's shirt waists have invaded Rhinelander. Crusoe's Dept. store is showing them and claim that all the men will be wearing them this season and that they have come to stay.

"Frenchie" Mettayer is employed at the Oneida House while Mr. Horn is engaged in planning for the remodeling of his building at the corner of Stevens street and Oneida avenue.

The morning subject at the M. E. church next Sunday will be: "The Giant With a Wounded Heel." Evening subject, "The Conquerer from Edom." Edward O. Bullock, pastor.

Now is the time for the cleaning up of your yards and making them sanitary and comely. Pick and rake up the scraps of paper and sticks and stones. Many are doing this and many more should.

A farewell ball was given at Solberg's hall on the north side last Monday night in honor of the Misses Solberg, who with their parents, left for Everett, Wash., their future home, the following night.

The semi-annual muster of Co. L. was held last Monday evening, conducted by Capt. Brown. The resignation of T. F. Brennan, as second lieutenant, was accepted and an election to fill the vacancy will be held at the meeting of the company next Monday evening.

COWS PASTURED.—Apply to J. Welsen for particulars.

Thomas Hagan was a visitor at Three Lakes the latter part of last week.

A. O. Jenne and S. D. Sutliff, of Woodboro, were visitors in the city last Saturday.

John Schroeder, formerly of this city, is engaged in the harness business at Antigo.

D. F. Recker left last Thursday night for Minneapolis to be absent a few days on business and pleasure.

Geo. Marshall and bride of Woodboro, were in the city Saturday, enroute home from Chicago, where they had spent their honeymoon.

Miss Ellen Jansen returned to her home at Phlox last Saturday. She spent three weeks here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Rheume.

Dr. Chas. Gleason, of Chicago, formerly principal of the Rhinelander High school, arrived in the city last Saturday, remaining several days with friends.

J. C. Wixson returned Saturday from Hot Springs, Ark., where he had been taking the celebrated baths for several weeks for rheumatism. Mrs. Wixson stopped in Chicago to visit her daughter Inez.

Ed. Miles, who is now conducting a barber shop at Arbor Vitae, was down a day the latter part of last week to visit his family. He will move the family just as soon as he can secure a house.

Mrs. E. S. Anderson departed last Friday for Wausau, where she and Mr. Anderson will make their future home. Mr. Anderson has been there some time, having a position in a machine shop.

The New North is in receipt of copies of the Pan American and Labrador folders, issued by the "Soo" railway company and sent out by W. R. Callaway, the general passenger agent. They are very pretty and interesting.

The Rhinelander fire department was kept busy last Saturday afternoon answering calls. Most of the alarms were caused by the burning of brush piles. The wind blew a terrific gale and many proposed to be on the safe side.

The members of the I. O. O. F., Rebekahs and a few invited friends spent a few hours very pleasantly at the lodge rooms on Stevens street last Friday evening. Dancing was the order of the evening, while there was no lacking of good things to eat. All present report a very pleasant time.

F. A. Emery, of Choate, Mich., arrived here last Saturday and will make Rhinelander his home. He has accepted a position with J. H. Queal & Company. Mr. Emery will be joined later by his parents, who will make their home with him.

Bert Prior, who has held the position as night operator at the North-Western depot, has resigned his position and accepted a place as shipping clerk with the White River Lumber company of Chicago. His duties will keep him in this city.

FOR SALE. Forty acres of hardwood land, located six and a half miles south-east of the city, for sale cheap. 1,500 cords of hard maple and yellow birch, also some basswood. A bargain if taken at once. Apply at this office. m2-tf-al-m

The Vindicator came out last week in a new form. Editor Trumbull has changed the style of his sheet to a seven column folio, all home print. This is truly an evidence of prosperity.

J. T. Thompson and family departed last Friday night for Richland Center, where they will make their future home, Mr. Thompson having engaged in the furniture business there. The family have many friends in the city who regret their departure.

Mrs. J. No matter what causes facial eruptions, absolute cleanliness inside and out is the only way to cure them. Rocky Mountain Tea taken this month will drive them away. 35c. J. J. Beardon.

John C. Curran, who is now a resident of Everett, Wash., arrived here last Friday to remain three weeks looking after his property interests. Mr. Curran was kept busy the first two days shaking hands with his many friends and telling them of his new western home.

Mike Cronin, of Chicago, arrived in the city last Friday. He will take the place of J. T. Dolan, who has represented the local interests of the White River Lumber company. Mr. Dolan left Saturday for Duluth having accepted a position as traveling representative for the same concern.

Owing to increased advertising and lack of space for news matter, The New North contemplates changing from a six column to a seven column quarto. The paper will probably appear in the new form in a week or two.

Geo. Frazer, a young man nineteen years of age, was examined last Tuesday afternoon as to his sanity. He was adjudged insane yesterday by County Judge Billings and will be taken to the Winnebago asylum this week by Sheriff Kelley. Drs. Daniels and Hinman made the examination.

Last Saturday afternoon about twenty ladies of the north side met at the home of John Dugan for the purpose of giving his mother, Mrs. H. B. Dugan, a surprise before her departure for her home at Elmore, Mich.

Pretty vivacious May Smith Robbins will be at the Grand opera house Tuesday May 14, in the musical melodrama "Little Trixie." The play has been entirely rewritten this season, and contains many new sensational features. For a good long laugh and an enjoyable evening see "Little Trixie."

Simon Hansley, wife and two daughters, together with T. Solberg, left Monday for the Pacific coast. Mr. Hansley will go first to Everett, Wash., where he may decide to locate. He goes more on account of his wife's health. She has been troubled with asthma for several years. They have been residents of this city for many years.

Into each life some rains must fall,
Wise people don't sit down and bawl;
Only fools suicide or take to flight,
Smart people take Rocky Mountain Tea at night. J. J. Beardon.

A novel guessing contest is on at the Lewis clothing store. Mr. Lewis sent to the mint at Philadelphia and secured a large number of pennies which he has on exhibition during the day in a showcase in front of the store. Everyone is entitled to a guess as to the number of coppers. The one guessing the nearest will get a good premium. The guesses so far range all the way from 400 to 1,000,000.

Congregational church services next Sunday will be as follows: 10:30 a. m., sermon by the pastor, followed by communion service and reception of members. 7:15 p. m., "Going Fishing with Peter," the first of a short series on "Popular Amusements." The evening services during May will be under the direction of the Christian Endeavors. A young peoples' chorus choir will provide music.

Frank Anderson, formerly of this city, has resigned his position as stenographer for the Yawkey Lumber company at Hazelhurst and has arranged to go to Arbor Vitae, where he will go into the office of the Ross Lumber company. It is a promotion which carries with it an increase in salary, a fact which his many local friends are pleased to learn.

Fred. Mosher, who has been yard foreman here for the North-Western railway company, has been transferred to Antigo, where he will hold the same position for the company. He left for that city last Saturday, his family joining him the early part of the week. Mr. Mosher has been a resident of this city seven years. Both he and his family have a large circle of friends who regret their departure from our city and extend to them their well wishes.

Following is the program of services for the Baptist church next Sunday: 10:30, preaching service, "Three Steps to a Throne;" 7:30, preaching service, "The Value of Sunshine." This is the first under our new topics for May, "In the Spring Time." A few of the cards still left and they will be given out next Sunday. Song service as usual. Excellent chorus choir. All are welcome. F. Arthur Hayward, pastor.

The funeral of Mrs. Alfred Bates occurred from the home of Mr. Moody last Tuesday noon. The deceased was seventy years of age. She came from Eagle River here about two months ago to make her home with a daughter. The funeral was conducted by Rev. F. Arthur Hayward, pastor of the First Baptist church. Interment was in the Forest Home cemetery.

The little folk's show given last Thursday evening at Leisman's piano store was a great success. A large crowd was admitted and there was just standing room. The five act drama entitled "What Became of Baby Ruth" pleased everyone and the singing and dancing by Ida Thurston was always followed by a loud applause. The little ones realized the sum of $12.40.

The rummage sale by the ladies of St. Augustine's Guild of the Episcopal church began yesterday morning in the Richard Reed building on Brown street, and will continue throughout today and tomorrow. The ladies are offering many rare bargains. We would advise those who contemplate buying to call as early as possible while there is a large assortment. The sale is being liberally patronized and it will prove a great financial success.

The members of the M. E. church are planning to purchase a parsonage this summer and the Epworth League is nobly assisting them in this good cause. Each member has promised to earn $1.00 by July 1st. Rev. E. O. Bullock was hard at work yesterday at the mill of Johnson-Hinman Lumber company filling the position of edgerman helper earning his alotted share. We find by inquiry that the place was very satisfactorily filled, showing his ability to fill a position requiring physical as well as mental ability.

E. J. Joseph left Friday for Antigo. The members of the Catholic church there are thinking very seriously of putting a pipe organ in their church. Mr. Joseph is figuring with them and the chances are he will build the organ. Should he secure the contract, the instrument will be built in this city, as well as others Mr. Joseph expects to dispose of. He is also figuring with the members of the Rhinelander Congregational church.

Leonard J. Bruce, of Merrill, was a visitor in the city last Thursday and Friday. Mr. Bruce has resigned his position as district agent for the New York Mutual Life Insurance company and has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Kelley Shirt company, of Grand Rapids, Mich. He takes the place which was filled for several years by "Shirt" Smith. Mr. Bruce is a very pleasant and affable young man and has many friends in the territory he will cover and will no doubt make a success of his newly chosen work.

Several of the members of the Rhinelander Gun club have been busy the past few days cleaning up the grounds west of the city preparatory for the tournament to be held on May 24 and 25. The Milwaukee gun club proposed to have a meet on the same dates, but have very kindly changed. The local club has a latest improved Magantrap, in the operation of which, considerable mechanism is required. It is the best afforded for the sport. As time goes on the tournament gives evidences of being a decided success, with the prospect of another in the fall.

Ready to Haul Rock.

I wish to inform those desiring to have rock hauled that I am prepared to do the work. Call on me.
m2-14 LEWIS KELLEY.

Auction Sale.

Monday, May 13, I will offer for sale at public auction at my residence in the town of Pelican, at one o'clock in the afternoon, wagons, household goods, tools, etc. J. C. CURRAN.

CRUSOE'S Dept. Store

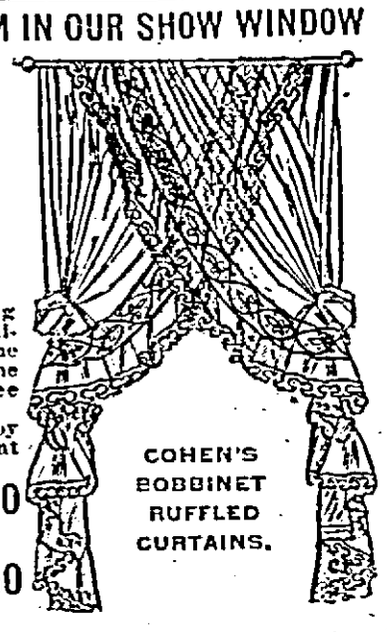
SEE THEM IN OUR SHOW WINDOW

The Swell Window Drapery.

Durable
Artistic
Dainty
Inexpensive

Something new, beautiful and of fine quality. Come in and see them.

They sell by the pair at from **$7.00** down to **$2.50**



Men's Department.

WORKING SHIRTS. Heavy cotton, double sewed, dark colored working shirts **45c**

Men's Shirt Waists.

We are showing a good line of shirt waists for men—the new waists—the practical kind that are coming into such popular favor. Buy one and keep cool.

$1.75 TO $3.50 See our show window.

We want ... iness ... b...

Why goods are cheaper here: we sell so many—our trade is so large—we can afford low prices.

Black C... for child...

Large si...

Women ...

Women's ... summer vests, no sleeves **9c**

Hammocks, good hammocks **48c**

Boys' bib overalls **25c**

SHOE SPECIAL. 24 pairs ladies' tan color, tailor-made, oxford tie shoes, always priced at $2, special price on 24 prs. only **1.50**

Carpet Slippers men's and women's **35c**

Ladies' fine patent leather shoes **2.50**

Mrs. S. Kelley left last Saturday for New London to remain a week or ten days the guest of relatives.

Notice.

The meat business conducted by Hehn & Gleason for the past year and a half, has been dissolved. Anton Rheume purchasing Mr. Hehn's interest in the company. The firm name will hereafter be Gleason & Rheume. The business will be conducted to fully satisfy all patrons and satisfaction is guaranteed to customers. All bills of the firm of Hehn & Gleason will be paid by Gleason & Rheume and all old accounts will be collected by them. GLEASON & RHEUME.

WOODBORO.

WOODBORO, WIS., April 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marshall arrived home from their wedding trip Saturday morning. They are receiving congratulations by the score. They will soon occupy the Inman house.

A. O. Jenne spent Sunday in Rhinelander.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Laport visited with relatives in your city over Sunday.

Miss Murray spent Saturday and Sunday in Rhinelander, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. Selwrigat.

F. Thompson, engineer on the logging engine will move his family to Minneapolis this week.

Peter Laport visited with his sister Mrs. Sonnee over Sunday. He very kindly assisted at Sunday school.

Mr. Beringer, of Rhinelander, took Mr. Wolf's place Sunday and all would be glad to have the pleasure of hearing him again some time.

HAZELHURST.

HAZELHURST, WIS., April 30.—If the only motive to prompt high moral living were popular appreciation it would seem, from a superficial view, that it were not worth the effort, for so often is depravity and vice preferred to virtuous manhood or womanhood that the latter appears to have small favor with the children of men. Yet what at times seems to find no favor is really appreciated and has a quiet influence for good. Though worth seems often to pass unnoticed it does meet with the approbation of good people, or better, the good in people. Still the approval of others should not be an end in conduct, though it may be a guide when we cannot have a knowledge of the absolute right on a given question.

Hotel guests—F. J. Moody, Weyauwega; N. E. Greten, Arbor Vitae; D. M. Barnes, Rhinelander; Chas. Cristadoron, St. Paul; B. F. Zaruba, Chicago; C. J. Gass, Portage; E. G. Owen, Minneapolis.

Mr. Fischbach went to Green Bay Friday evening for medical advice and treatment. We regret that his health is so poor and hope he will be much benefitted.

Mr. Howard underwent an operation in Rhinelander last week, had a tumor removed from his neck. We are glad to hear that he is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Bundy moved down near the central part of the state last Tuesday. He is going to engage in the saloon business.

Father Bitters came down from Minocqua Thursday and returned Friday. He was the guest of Dr. Winnemann and family.

Mrs. Erle Spar went to Michigan Wednesday. She was called there to see a sister who is very ill with consumption.

Rev. Conway will preach here next Sunday at 10:30. Sunday school at 11:30.

Mrs. Holliday visited in Minocqua last week, Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Manthey has built an addition to his house.

Swartout's Crockery Store.

Here is the place to purchase Crockery, Dishes of all kinds and shapes, Kitchen Utensils, Shelf Hardware and tin Implements of general use about the home. We have anticipated your wants.

Headquarters for Flower Pots.

Prices range from 4c to 50 cents each, all sizes. A new stock of glassware just unpacked and going like wildfire. Stop in and see what a little money will do.

PAINTS

MASSURY'S PURE LINSEED OIL PAINTS.

FULLY MIXED AND READY TO APPLY.

We carry all colors, all shades and can supply you in any quantity desired.

FISHING SEASON NOW ON. EVERYBODY AFTER TROUT.

For flies, casting lines, poles and the most complete line of tackle ever shown in Rhinelander call here. We have this year endeavored to lay in a stock of sporting goods to satisfy the wants of any purchaser.

LOADED SHELLS.

U. M. C. Smokeless and the Peters loaded with, King's Smokeless. We carry thousands of these shells and can fill orders promptly.

Remember Us in This Line.

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.

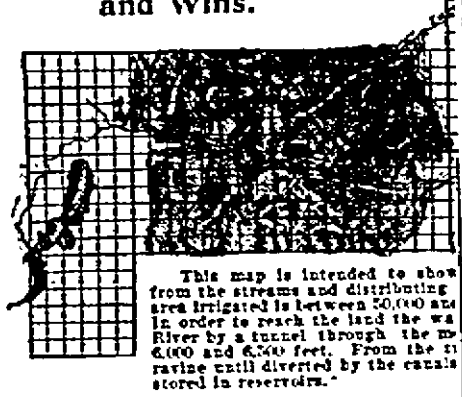
C. M. & W. W. Fenelon Building,
Corner Brown and Davenport Streets, Rhinelander, Wis.

Job Printing.

For the latest productions in the art of printing, The New North is unsurpassed. New type just received.

THE STORY TELLER

Nature for Water and Wins.



This map is intended to show from the streams and distributing area irrigated is between 50,000 and In order to reach the land the wa River by a tunnel through the m 6,000 and 6,500 feet. From the ri ravine until diverted by the canals stored in reservoirs.

From the little irrigating ditch of the early settler in the arid regions of the West the irrigating problem has grown to such tremendous proportions, with the vo For su and t thing.

An Irish Gentleman.

By Frank H. Sweet.

(Copyright, 1902, by Authors Syndicate.)

DENIS MACMURRAGH, newly arrived, was standing in front of the post office, near the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, gazing about with bewildered indecision. Two weeks before he had left his quiet home in the north of Ireland, and since then his life had been an uninterrupted succession of wonderful surprises. But neither Belfast nor Liverpool, nor his long journey across the water had thrilled him as did this hurrying, intense, absorbed mass of humanity that was surging about him. It fascinated even while it caused him to draw back toward the building, as though he feared to be caught in its relentless grasp and borne away.

In his own home he had been accustomed to take off his hat to every woman he met on the country roads, and to wish them the "top of a morning," or the "luck of the day," or the kind protection of some especially benignant saint or fairy, but here women seemed to be only an unrecognized part of the confusing whole. They hurried past the men, and the men hurried past them, and they crossed and recrossed with absolute unconcern and apparent unconsciousness of each other's existence.

But even in this place of busy, heterogeneous humanity the crowd found time for more than one admir-

"HOW'D YE LIKE TO BE ON THE FOORCE?"

ing glance toward the colossal, strangely apparelled figure near the post office. Denis towered head and shoulders above most of them, and his strong, beardless face was inclosed by a shock of curling, yellow-brown hair which had seen little of brush and comb, save his fingers and the thorn of his native Fermanagh thickets. It was almost as if some wild god of the ancients were standing there, appalled and fascinated by the seething modern life around him.

Presently there was a slight ripple in the stream, and some of the eddies wavered under the momentary impulse of curiosity. A hungry woman had filched an apple from a stand, and a policeman was dragging her along the sidewalk. But only a few steps, then a massive figure hurled itself through the crowd like a catapult, and a strong grasp fell upon the policeman's shoulder and sent him whirling out toward the middle of the street, twisting and turning and trying in vain to grasp something for support, until at last he fell prone upon the pavement. And after him roared an angry: "Ye graceless omadhoun! Let that teache yez to keep your sacrilegious hands off a woman!"

Back on the sidewalk Dennis was bending over the crouching, sobbing woman.

"Did the spalpeen hurt yez, ma'am?" he asked, gently.

The crowd snickered a little at the gentleness applied to the wretched, barefoot creature on the sidewalk, but their mirth was quickly checked by the blazing face which was turned toward them.

"No, sir; I—I was hungry, and—"

"Hungry!" the voice quivered with astonishment and indignation. "Hungry! wid all these people near yez wearin' kid gloves an' silks?" He rose to his full height and glared around, as though he would annihilate the entire crowd, then the blaze left his face and he laughed scornfully.

"Out upon yez for a pack of bloodless spalpeens! Here, ma'am," thrusting his hand into his pocket and drawing out a handful of small coins, "it's all I have, acushla, but ye're welcome to it. An' mebbe this'll be afther keepin' yez a bit warm," removing his coat and throwing it about her shoulders. "Now shall I be helpin' yez home?"

"No, no; thank you, sir. I—I have no home." She rose quickly and slipped into the crowd. He made a movement as though he would follow, but at that moment a vicious hand clutched his arm, and the red, angry face of the policeman scowled into his.

"Now ye'll be comin' wid me! An' mind yez! I'll shoot that rid head off, if ye resist," and the incensed officer's words were emphasized by the sharp click of a revolver.

Denis shook the grasp from his arm and loked down curiously.

"So ye're come ag'in, have yez?" he said, the color beginning to flame back to his face. "I tho't mebbe ye'd be havin' enough. Now, I're a good notion to thry an' bate a little dacency into ye. No man wid an Irish tongue ought iver to abuse a woman."

The policeman was a plucky fellow, but he drew back involuntarily from the storm he saw gathering on the face before him.

"It's an officer I am," he expostulated, "an' I must protict the law. I niver use the revolver barrin' it's nadeful, but ye must come wid me. The woman was sthalin', and ye interfered wid me duty."

Denis had listened impatiently, but the first wonder and incredulity had gradually given place to whimsical resignation.

"An' officer to protict the law," he repeated, and for the first time he seemed to notice that the man was dressed differently from the others around him. "Well, it's mesilf has no call to fight the law, bein' newly arrived. I'll go along wid ye, but mind, your hands must be kept off me."

"Ye're jist over, I take it?" the policeman said, as they moved down the sidewalk.

"From the ould counthry, yes."

"I knew it from your tongue. An' ye're from the north of Ireland, too, county Fermanagh. Why, mon! whin ye sent me whirlin' and twistin' out into the street, grabbin' the air for somethin' to clutch me tin fingers into, I was that mad I could have clubbed ye. But whin I heard the howl ye sint afther me, I tho't of the Enniskillen Fair an' the rale ould shindies the b'ys used to have there."

Denis stopped on the sidewalk, and oblivious of the pushing and elbowing of irate pedestrians, was regarding his companion with new interest.

"So it's a Fermanagh mon ye are," he said, more graciously. "From what part?"

"Ballygad. Michael Flynn's me name, an' it's cousin I am to the Bradys o' Kintal, an' they're cousins to the Cogans o' Erne, an' they're cousins to the MacMurraghs thimselves. A fine ould family the MacMurraghs, barrin' they're lost iverything an' have to work like common folks. But what part are you from?"

"Cloughshannon. I'm Denis MacMurragh."

He would have moved on, but Flynn caught his hand.

"MacMurragh! Tare an' 'ounds! An' I would have clubbed ye! Shure, it's mesilf should have known ye wid thim shoulders an' that head. But how come ye in the States?"

"Work," answered Denis, grimly. "We've sold the last cow an' bit of land. An' there's me ould father an' mother, an' a round dozen of brothers an' sisters to look afther. I'm wantin' to bring them up well, an' maybe to give thim a bit of learnin' an' a sthart out."

They were walking along the sidewalk now, and Michael Flynn was scratching his chin in deep thought. Suddenly he looked up.

"How'd ye like to be on the foorce?"

"The what?"

"The foorce—be an officer like me. It's a fine job, good pay an' aisy work, barrin' a bit of shindy now an' thin. It's money ye could soon be savin' up for the ould folks an' the childer."

Denis shook his head.

"It's mesilf couldn't be takin' up hungry women."

"Thin lave thim alone. There'd be plinty other work for ye. Why, mon, ye'd be aqual to a dozen common officers down on Water street. The sight o' thim big shoulders would find ivery law breaker skurryin'. An' there'd be no trouble about gettin' yez the job. The inshpector married me own cousin, an' the captain himsilf is an Ulster mon. An' besides, they're always lookin' out for big, sthrong recruits. They'd snap ye up on sight. An' there's another thing," lowering his voice, "the b'ys round here vote for the mon they like, an' there's plinty o' thim have heard o' the MacMurraghs. The foorce'll be a good place for ye to sthart from, but wid the b'ys behind there's no tellin' where ye'll bring up. A MacMurragh, wid the MacMurragh shoulders an' head an' sthrong ways an' tinder heart, could do anything wid the folks that knew him."

He hesitated a moment, and then went on with some constraint: "We'll say no more about arrestin' ye. It's me own person received the offinse, an' I've the right to settle it widout callin' in the law. But about the foorce. Shall I ricommend ye?"

Denis looked down at him thoughtfully.

"Yes," he answered; "but it's executin' the law in a dacent way I'll be doin'."

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Customer—"The trousers are too short for the boy; he would outgrow them in four weeks." Tailor—"No danger; they won't last that long."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Miss Got Rox—"But, Clarence, papa objects to you because you have to work for a living." Clarence—"Well, I won't after we are married."—Philadelphia Record.

His Pari.—"Ever in amateur theatricals?" "Just once." "What part did you take?" "Me? I took all the abuse. I was the stage manager, you see."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Jimson—"What became of that man who had 27 medals for saving people from drowning?" Dock Worker—"He fell in one day when he had them all on, and the weight of them sunk him."—Boston Gazette.

Hardly Seems Possible.—"I never saw a woman with such an air of supreme indifference." "In what way have you noticed it?" "Why, she never even looks after another woman to see how her dress hangs."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mountain Storms.—"We went to the mountains last summer, but we didn't stay long on account of the stormy weather." "Ah?" "Yes, the landlord of the hotel charged extra for storms, you know, and we were soon out of money."—Detroit Journal.

"The saddest, most blighted life case I ever knew," said the major, "was that of a man who had received a life pass over a new railroad." "How was that?" asked the colonel. "Why, the pass was issued before there was a rail laid—and then the road was never built. He has felt swindled ever since."—Indianapolis Press.

WHEELS HIS MONEY TO BANK.

Queer Canadian Character Makes a Yearly Deposit at Syracuse, New York, Banks.

An old man came toiling into Syracuse the other day pushing a wheelbarrow. He stopped in front of the Salt Springs bank, took two large satchels from the barrow and went in. Approaching the receiving window, he began to produce pocketbooks. He took one from his hat, another from his boots, a third from his pocket, a fourth from the heavy collar of his long, tattered overcoat and four others from inner pockets and linings of his many coats. He emptied them of money, which he gave to the clerk to count. Then he gathered it all up in his hat and retreated to a corner of the room, where he remained for two hours fondling the bills and coins and recounting them, says the New York World.

Finally he appeared at the window again and handed the pile in with a sigh. Taking his two old satchels on his wheelbarrow, the queer old man went on to the Onondaga County savings bank and repeated the programme, except that this time he took the money from one of the satchels. Thus he went to every bank in the city, depositing what appeared to be a large sum in each one. It was late in the afternoon when he finished and started back trundling his empty barrow.

At the banks the old man is known as George W. Todd. For the last 20 years he has made one trip a year to Syracuse to deposit his money and in all that time has given no other information concerning himself. Years ago, a bank official pressing old Mr. Todd to give his place of residence, was told that he lived at "Four Corners, Canada." All the money he deposits is Canadian and it is believed that he walks from Canada.

Mr. Todd is a picturesque figure. He is apparently about 80 years old, tall and gaunt, with long white hair falling over the collar of an overcoat which he has worn since his first appearance here. The coat is held together at the top with a large horse blanket pin and his heavy trousers are stitched together on the outside with twine. He wears immense heavy felt boot legs and felt overshoes. He has many thousands of dollars in the Syracuse banks.

Novel Mouse Trap.

A newspaper describes the loss of a valuable ring and its very peculiar discovery. It had found a useful place in the world by serving as a mouse trap. A lady suddenly discovered that she had lost a diamond ring from her finger and remembering that she had just washed her hands, she thought it possible that it had slipped from her finger in the operation. A plumber was called in and all the traps opened, with the hope of finding the jewel, but without avail. Some time later the set bowl in the bathroom had to be replaced, and when it was opened the skeleton of a mouse was found crowded in behind the water pipes; and around its neck hung a diamond ring. The mouse had feasted on a box of bran, which the lady used to whiten her hands, and into which she had dropped the ring. By accident the mouse had slipped its head through the ring, and then fled in alarm. In passing between the pipes the ring was caught and held its wearer.—Youth's Companion.

Starving in the Midst of Plenty.

"I want you to understand," said a purveyor of literary wares, as he left the editor's office with a heavy package of poems appropriate for all seasons, "that I don't approve of the stuff you are publishing in your paper at present, sir, and I don't hesitate to say so. Unless you change your methods, sir, there are people in this town who would not buy your paper if they were starving, and I am one of them!"—Youth's Companion.

SPRING CATARRH MAKES PEOPLE WEAK AND NERVOUS.

MISS ANNA BRYAN, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss Anna Bryan, a favorite cousin of William Jennings Bryan, is well known socially in Washington, D. C., where she has a host of friends. Miss Bryan recently studied music at Fairmount Seminary, of Washington, D. C. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, she says:

1459 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"At the solicitation of a friend I began some weeks ago to take your Peruna and I now feel like a new person. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who want a good tonic and a permanent cure for catarrh."—Anna Bryan.

MRS. BERTHA KOCKLER, 177 Guinett street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna and Manalin have done me very great service, and I recommend them with pleasure to all who suffer with nervous catarrh of the stomach as I did. Should such a disease ever attack me again I shall immediately take Peruna. I now feel very well and have a good appetite all the time. I have gained in weight. I recommended Peruna to an acquaintance of ours and he is making remarkable progress. I looked so badly for a time before I began your medicine, that now when I meet some of my friends they say: 'I was very much worried about you, but now you are looking so well.' I shall always keep Peruna and Manalin in the house as family medicines."—Mrs. Bertha Kockler.

Thousands of Fair Women Are Never Without Pe-ru-na The National Catarrh Remedy.

Miss Marie Coats, President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, writes the following concerning Peruna:

Appleton, Wis.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I find Peruna an excellent spring and summer medicine and am glad to call the attention of my friends to it. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week. I have now used it for three seasons and find it very reliable and efficacious."—Marie Coats.

Miss Marie Coats.

Mrs. Al. Wetzel, 21 South 17th street, Terre Haute, Ind., writes:

"Peruna is the greatest medicine on earth. I feel well and that tired feeling is all gone. When I began to take your medicine I could not smell nor hear a church bell ring. Now I can smell and hear. When I began your treatment my head was terrible, all sorts of buzzing, chirping and loud noises. Three months ago I dragged around like a snail; now I can walk as briskly as ever. I am going to go and see the doctor that said I was not long for this world, and tell him that Peruna cured me."—Mrs. Al. Wetzel.

If all the tired women and all the nervous women, and all the women that needed a tonic would read and heed the words of these three fair ladies who have spoken right to the point, how many invalids would be prevented and how many wretched lives be made happy.

Peruna restores health in a normal way.

Peruna puts right all the mucous membranes of the body, and in this way restores the functions of every organ.

If it is the stomach that is out of order, and the digestion impaired, Peruna quickly makes things right by restoring the mucous membrane of the stomach.

If the nerves tingle, if the brain is tired, if the strength is flagging and the circulation of blood weakened by flabby mucous membranes of the digestive organs, Peruna reaches the spot at once by giving to these membranes the vitality and activity which belongs to them.

The pelvic organs are also lined with mucous membrane which in the female sex is especially liable to derangements. Peruna is an absolute specific in these cases. The women everywhere are praising it. No other remedy has ever received such unqualified praise from such a multitude of women.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

MAM-M-MA!!
DON'T YOU HEAR BABY CRY?

Do you forget that summer's coming with all its dangers to the little ones—all troubles bred in the bowels.

The summer's heat kills babies and little children because their little insides are not in good, clean, strong condition.

Winter has filled the system with bile. Belching, vomiting up of sour food, rash, flushed skin, colic, restlessness, diarrhoea or constipation, all testify that the bowels are out of order.

If you want the little ones to face the coming dangers without anxious fear for their lives, see that the baby's bowels are gently, soothingly, but positively *cleaned out in the spring time, and made strong and healthy before hot weather sets in.*

The only safe laxative for children, pleasant to take (they ask for more) is *CASCARETS.* Nursing mothers make their milk mildly purgative for the baby by eating a *CASCARET* now and then. Mama eats a *CASCARET,* baby gets the benefit. Try it! Send for a 10c box of *CASCARETS* to-day and you will find that, as we guarantee, all irregularities of the little and big childrens insides are

CURED BY

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 64

GUARANTEED TO CURE! Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

CAMP FIRE STORIES

GEN. GRANT'S COURTESY.

He Said on One Occasion That the Women of the South Could Not Be Conquered.

Lida Lord Reed gives in Century a true account of "A Woman's Experiences During the Siege of Vicksburg." It concludes with an extract from "a letter which gives a graphic history of the rest of our experiences with Gen. Grant and his army, and has the advantage of being written and posted on the spot:"

"George came in to-day, and such a description as he gave of the destruction and desolation in the county! Oakland, where our things were, was completely sacked. I had fitted up two rooms with my own furniture, lace curtains and mantel and toilet ornaments. I left a pantry stocked with provisions for many months, a cedar chest full of handsome clothing, the rector's fine library packed in boxes, and even my little trunk full of sewing materials, and my writing desk and work table just as they stood. The soldiers cut the carpets into strips with their penknives and tore the lace curtains from the windows with their bayonets. Valuable books were torn from their covers and thrown to the winds. Our clothing was piled in a heap in the yard and barrels of flour and molasses poured over it. The men stirred the heap with their bayonets and called it a 'rebel stew.' They tore my bonnets up, tied the pieces to their bedposts and even went so far in their wanton mischief as to kill a sheep in the parlor and cut it up on the handsome table. I had never believed the stories we heard of such things, looked upon them as newspaper items gotten up for excitement, yet ours was only one of many cases.

"But I must tell you about our interview with Gen. Grant. After much discussion it was decided that I had better go to Grant and ask him to send us out with our soldiers as prisoners of war to New Orleans. We feared the exposure of the children to the heat of the July sun, after their underground life and scant fare and the hardships of travel in wagons. So Jennie and I called upon Gen. Grant, who received us with every courtesy, and given us papers which would secure us transportation through his lines. He behaved throughout our interview like a brave soldier and kindly gentleman. He expressed himself as being anxious to aid the people all he could, admired the heroism and self-sacrifice of our army as much as I could ask, and 'as for the women of the south,' he said,

"THEY CANNOT BE CONQUERED."

'they cannot be conquered.' Those were his very words.

"While we were there Admiral Porter entered, and we were introduced to the man who for 18 months had been bothering us with bombs. On our way home we passed a wagon full of confederate soldiers, who, when we bowed, as we always do when we meet them, filled the air with their cheers. Our whole army is devoted, every man of it, to the ladies who shared with them the trials and dangers of the siege."

Where He Got On.

As he entered the car he saw at a glance that there was one seat with a young lady in it, and he marched straight down the aisle, deposited his overcoat, sat down and familiarly observed:

"I entirely forgot to ask your permission."

"That's of no consequence," she replied.

"Thanks. Just arrived in the city, I presume," he ventured to remark as he glanced at the bundles and grips on the floor near by.

"Not exactly."

"You're all alone, eh?"

"Almost, but not quite. My husband is the conductor on this car, the motorman is my cousin, and my father and a brother are in the seat back of us."

"Awl Awl I see," gasped the man, and the floor of the car suddenly became so redhot that he lit out without another word.—Salt Lake Herald.

A Dilemma.

Towne—He's in hard luck. He had pretty good backing for an army commission, but his name queered him. He had to sign his application: "A. Coward."

Browne—Why did he have to sign it that way?

"Because that's his name."

"But wouldn't it have been better to write his first name in full?"

"Hardly. His first name's Adam."—Philadelphia Press.

SAVING A TRAIN.

An Act That Cost a Confederate Soldier His Chance of Winning a Wife.

"I saved a train once," said an ex-confederate officer, in the Detroit Free Press, "at least I have always thought I did, but I lost a girl and she lost a $500 saddle mare. I was a pretty good-looking man in those days and had a great liking for the ladies, with an especial fondness for one in particular, though I had not mentioned the fact to her in so many words.

"One day I was at her house in Virginia and we concluded to go for a ride. She was mounted on her mare, which was really a beauty and worth all of $500, but not for sale at any price. As we moved off down the road, she a little in advance, I made up my mind that before the ride was finished she would know exactly what I thought of her. We had been out for an hour and I had got fairly well started in my love-making, when we came to a railroad crossing. It was never a very good one, and some repairs had lately been made upon it in the shape of heavy timbers laid in to raise the roadway to the level of the rails. As we rode slowly over it the

"THE TRAIN WAS THEN IN SIGHT."

mare in some way got her hind foot between the timbers and stuck fast. The girl was off in a minute and I was at the horse's foot, trying to help her get it out, but it was stuck to stay, and there was no help but to go somewhere and get an ax or a crowbar to release her.

"Just as I was about to start we heard the rumble of a train, and we knew it was a passenger going at 40 miles an hour. I made frantic endeavors to twist the foot loose, and the poor animal did what she could to assist, but with all we could do, and the girl nearly in hysterics, the foot refused to come out. The train was then in sight and too close to be stopped. Knowing the mare was doomed, and the whole train was liable to be thrown from the track if it struck her where she was, I slewed her around with her body off the track, and, snatching a revolver from my holsters, I shot her through the head. The mare dropped to the ground. I caught the girl, who had fainted, and fell over the bank with her, the train dashed by, cutting the mare's legs off, and the whole thing was over. I put the girl's saddle on behind my own and we two rode my horse home. But there was no more love-making, and never after that was she the same to me. I fancy she could not get it out of her mind that I had killed her favorite, but what else could I have done? It was easier for the horse to die that way; and, besides, I saved the train. In any event, the railroad people thought I did, for when the facts were known the company paid $500 to the girl's father and I've been riding over that road on a pass ever since, 'for valuable services rendered.'"

HARRISON'S BIG D.

An Astonishing Exclamation Once Uttered by the Late Ex-President.

Harrison was so devout a church member that many persons have refused to believe that he had ever been profane. Only one instance is recalled and that is substantiated, like a corresponding incident in George Washington's career, by the testimony of ear-witnesses, says the Boston Transcript.

It was in the Atlanta campaign in 1864, when, as colonel of the Seventieth Indiana volunteers, he took a conspicuous part in the battle of Peach Tree creek. The regiment was lying under cover, with strict orders to hold its fire until the command was given. One man, too excited and nervous to lie still, sprang up and fired. Col. Harrison seized his blanket, which was done up in a roll and fastened with a strap, and, jumping up, hurled it at the excitable soldier, at the same time shouting out a loud, hearty, rotund "D—n." The blanket struck the soldier full in the face, and either that or the unexpectedness of the profane word from his exemplary colonel laid him flat on his back, ready to obey orders for the rest of the campaign.

Profanity seemed to be in the air that day, for Gen. Hooker riding down the line after the fight, seized the young colonel's hand and wrung it as he shouted: "Harrison, by G—, I'll make you a brigadier general for this!"

And he was as good as his word.

Features of a National Park.

The Vicksburg national park will soon be complete as far as the acquisition of land is concerned. It will comprise in all 1,231 acres. It is proposed to restore all military features that marked it in the struggle of 1863.—Chicago Chronicle.

Love.

Love may not be blind, but it's awfully near sighted.—Chicago Daily News.

LIVES SAVED BY CHILDREN.

Deeds of Heroism Performed by Cool Headed and Brave Hearted Girls and Boys.

In a paper in St. Nicholas, on "Life-Savers, Old and Young," Gustav Kobbe tells of the remarkable doings of half a dozen young boys and girls.

"Among those not connected with the government service who have received medals for saving or aiding to save life are a number much younger than the average age of this student crew. One of the first girls thus honored was Edith Morgan, of Hamlin, Mich., who endeavored with her father and brothers to row in a northerly gale and heavy sea to a vessel capsized three miles out. When the boat was forced back, Edith aided in clearing a track through logs and driftwood for the surfboat, which had meanwhile been summoned, and also helped launch the boat. On a previous occasion she stood in snow six hours helping the life-savers work the whipline of the beach apparatus.

"Edith Clarke, when 16 years old, and a pupil in a convent of Oakland, Cal., plunged into Lake Chabot to rescue a companion who, in wading on the treacherous margin, had disappeared in 60 feet of water. Edith seized the unconscious girl, and, keeping her head above water with one arm, paddled with the other, and trod water until a boat came to the rescue.

"Marie D. Parsons, of Fireplace, Long Island, N. Y., was only ten years old when, seeing a man and a child swept off a pleasure boat by the boom, and observing that the child clung to the man so that the latter could make no headway, she sprang into a small boat and reached the spot just in time to save these two lives.

"Maud King, when only 13 years old, saved three lives off Castle Pickney, the lighthouse depot in Charleston harbor. At the time there was a southwest gale and a heavy sea. In a furious squall, which added impetus to the gale, a yawl containing three men and a boy was capsized. The boy managed to swim ashore; but two men got only as far as the piles of the wharf. There they hung, too exhausted to climb up, while the third man, unable to swim, clung to the yawl. Maud, notwithstanding her mother's protests, prepared, unaided, to launch a small boat in the boisterous sea. But she was joined by her aunt, Mrs. Mary Whiteley, and, together, this brave girl and her aunt rescued the imperiled men.

Frederick Kernochan, when only ten years old, sprang into the Naresink river and rescued a woman. Henry F. Page, of Schenevus, N. Y., is also one of the lads who at ten years of age have been honored with life-saving medals. Fully dressed, he plunged into a mill pond and saved one of his playmates who had suddenly found himself in deep water.

William R. Miller, 13 years old, of Elkton, Md., showed he had a cool head as well as a brave heart by the rescue of his companion who had stepped from shallow water into a deep hole. When William seized the drowning lad, the latter began to struggle, and it was a toss-up whether William's life would be sacrificed or not. But, with great adroitness, he, while swimming, lifted the struggling boy to a tree trunk which protruded into the river, and thus saved both his companion's life and his own.

When the O. M. Bond, of Oswego, was stranded an eighth of a mile out from Rondeau, Ont., and the crew was hanging, half perished, in the rigging, Walter Claus, a lad who lived upon a farm not far away, made four trips out to the wreck through the raging sea in a small boat, and by his own exertions saved the entire crew.

These young rescuers were inspired by the noble impulse to risk their lives for the lives of others. Their exploits awaken not only the gratitude of those whom they saved, but the admiration of all to whom knowledge of their heroism may come. The age of chivalry has by no means gone by; for what can be more truly chivalrous than the deeds of these young heroes and heroines of our coast?

Origin of Blanket.

"Now an enterprising burgess of Bristol began to introduce into Bristol a new manufacture, which eventually gave him a name and immortalized his fame. Thomas, henceforth known as Thomas Blanket, (blanchette, a white cloth), set up looms in his house and hired weavers to make a better kind of fabric (i. e., superior to bluett, russet faldings, and a striped cloth for servants called Bristol cotton), bleached in the wool, close woven, almost like felt, and fairly water-proof. As a matter of course, there was an outcry against this, the authorities, and the weavers in particular, not liking to see foreign and better skilled artisans brought into their town. So the mayor and bailiffs levied a rate upon them for setting up their machines. The king, however, had more perspicacity than they, and by the following letter relieved the young manufacturers of the impolic (sic) burden. It is addressed to the mayor and bailiffs. (Here it is given in extenso.) At considerable length it decrees that no let or hindrance is to be given to 'Thomas Blanket and others, burgesses of the said town of Bristol; that they shall erect such machines as they like, and there shall be no hindrance nor reproach (calumnia) given them for thus doing.'"—Notes and Queries.

Brooks—"I wish you'd pay me that $10 you owe me, old fellow." Borrowit—"I couldn't think of it, Brooks." "But I'm here to remind you of it."—Smart Set.

England's Army and Navy.

It was recently stated that England's army and navy is inadequate to properly defend herself from a sudden onslaught. England is, in this instance, like the individual who allows disease to creep into his system through a stomach too weak to properly digest the food taken into it. To strengthen the stomach there is nothing better than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, liver and kidney trouble, and as a tonic, is incomparable.

Bobby—"He made faces at me, teacher." Willie—"I only tried to show him how he might improve his own face, teacher; I just gave him a few samples; that was all."—Boston Transcript.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A man and woman begin to talk freely to each other after they have been married a month, and usually overdo it.—Atchison Globe.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

We face a great many of our troubles bravely, because the real fact is that we are so situated that we can't run away.—Atchison Globe.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

TOLD IN FIGURES.

Slow rivers flow at the rate of three to seven miles an hour.

Lamps cause 500 fires in a year in London, gas 219, chimneys 179.

Sugar exists in the sap of leaves of nearly 200 different kinds of trees.

Every day in the year 470,000 tons of cargo are loaded into ships' holds.

In 1882 there were only 96,000 persons who could ride a bicycle in England.

The earliest mention of shoes is in an Egyptian papyrus, about 2,200 years before Christ.

There are 2,900 words which have the same spelling and meaning both in French and English.

The average income of physicians in Berlin is about $2,250 a year. The highest income is $74,000.

Twenty per cent. of all horned cattle are killed for food in a year, 40 out of every 100 sheep, and 90 out of every 100 pigs.

The federal department in Washington which has the smallest number of employes is the department of state, the aggregate salaries of its employes being less than $150,000 a year.

Ireland lost by emigration last year 45,288 souls, an increase over 1899 of 3,247. Over 82 per cent. of these were between the ages of 15 and 35. Of the total number of emigrants 37,705 came to the United States.

FROM DEATH'S DOOR.

Hillsdale, Ill., April 29th.—Much interest has been aroused here over the case of William Marks, who has been in a dying condition for several months with an apparently incurable Kidney Disease.

The leading physicians of this place had pronounced his case a hopeless one, and others from Port Byron, Geneseo, and Davenport, Ia., had attended him, and in a consultation decided that he could not live.

In desperation, his nephew inquired of Mr. L. F. Giles, a local druggist, as to a last resort. Mr. Giles suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy which had just been introduced here.

The results were marvelous. Mr. Marks immediately began to improve, and within a few weeks was able to be up and about, completely cured.

His cure is the talk of the neighborhood, and is considered nothing short of a miracle.

There appears to be no doubt that this new remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, will cure any case of Kidney Disease, for the more malignant forms, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and Dropsy, yield readily to its remarkable influence. These forms of Chronic Kidney Disease have hitherto been considered incurable, and have baffled all medical skill, and yet, this new remedy has cured every single case in which it has been used, in this neighborhood. The doctors themselves are amazed at the wonderful work Dodd's Kidney Pills are accomplishing in Rock Island County.

RAIN CAN'T TOUCH

The man who wears Sawyer's Slickers. They're made of specially woven goods, double throughout, double and triple stitched, warranted waterproof.

Sawyer's Slickers

are soft and smooth. Will not crack, peel off or become sticky. Catalogue free.

H. H. Sawyer & Son, Sole Mfrs. East Cambridge, Mass.

"Now Dont Get the Blues."

When a cheerful, brave and light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the blues, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way:

She has been feeling out of sorts for some time, experiencing severe headache and backache; sleeps very poorly and is exceedingly nervous.

Sometimes she is nearly overcome by faintness, dizziness, and palpitation of the heart; then that bearing-down feeling is dreadfully wearing.

Her husband says, "Now, don't get the blues! You will be all right after you have taken the doctor's medicine."

But she does not get all right. She grows worse day by day, until all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake.

She loses faith; hope vanishes; then comes the morbid, melancholy, everlasting blues. She should have been told just what the trouble was, but probably she withheld some information from the doctor, who, therefore, is unable to accurately locate her particular illness.

Mrs. Pinkham has relieved thousands of women from just this kind of trouble, and now retains their grateful letters in her library as proof of the great assistance she has rendered them. This same assistance awaits every sick woman in the land.

MRS. WINIFRED ALLENDER

Mrs. Winifred Allender's Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I was a misery to myself and every one around me. I suffered terrible pain in my back, head, and right side, was very nervous, would cry for hours. Menses would appear sometimes in two weeks, then again not for three or four months. I was so tired and weak, could not sleep nights, sharp pains would dart through my heart that would almost cause me to fall.

"My mother coaxed me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had no faith in it, but to please her I did so. The first bottle helped me so much that I continued its use. I am now well and weigh more than I ever did in my life."—MRS. WINIFRED ALLENDER, Farmington, Ill.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.

I make and sell more men's $3 shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.

(Signed) W. L. Douglas.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

If Your Wife

is nervous and your doctor's medicine does her no good, why don't you write to Dr. Greene about her and get his advice? This will not cost you anything, and it will probably be the means of making your wife a well woman.

Dr. Greene's address is 35 W. 14th St., New York City. He is the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura and has the greatest success curing nervousness in all its forms. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of women and men have been made well through his counsel. Absolutely no charge for advice by mail.

DON'T GET WET!

THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING IS SURE PROTECTION IN WET WEATHER.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

CATALOGUES FREE SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

PILES ANAKESIS gives immediate and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Times Building, New York.

AGENTS man by large Manufacturing House; $25.00 to $50.00 paid for 10 days trial; promotion and permanent position if satisfactory. Address G. R. F. CO., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the undersigned, who will send you pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; E. DAVIES, 1104 E. Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.; T. O. CONZEN, Box 76, Milwaukee, Wis.

Jellycon Desserts.

Are so much easier to prepare than the old fashioned gelatine. With Burnham's Hasty Jellycon there is nothing to do but dissolve it in boiling water and set away to cool. It is already sweetened and flavored. Get a package to-day at your grocer's. The flavors are: Orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS

By Miss Myra Germond,
County Supt. of Schools.

The Arkansas School Journal says: "The tax-payer who is continually grumbling at the cost of education should bear in mind that we must have schools or jails, and the cheaper of the two are schools.

* * *

The Arbor and Bird Day Annuals have been distributed among the teachers; they are if possible, more interesting than usual this year. The article on tree planting is instructive not alone to those who contemplate adorning the school grounds, but to anyone who is interested in the transplanting of trees. In a letter from Supt. Harrey, he asks that the teachers, of this year especially, do all that is possible in the way of setting out vines, shrubs and trees in the school yards. He also asks that a photo be sent him of the school yard, unadorned, and another after the bushes and vines are well started. He intends to make these photographs a feature of next year's Annual. I am pleased to learn that many of the teachers are making an effort to beautify the grounds and trust that many more will follow their example.

* * *

The success of our second County Teachers' meeting leads me to believe that the teachers of the county not only need and desire these meetings, but intend to do their part toward making them beneficial. Teachers from the most distant parts of the county were present and considered themselves paid for the trouble it put them to, to reach here. There were a number who could have attended and did not. It must be that these do not intend to teach next year and so are not interested in the work. We can but trust that their places will be filled with more progressive teachers.

* * *

It is interesting to note the home-like appearance of the majority of our county schools. The bare, uninviting school-room is a phantom of the past. Now we find blooming plants, pictures on the walls, which are not gaudy chromos, but photographs of the works of the best artists. In fact everything is done to make the room attractive and pleasant to the children. The happy faces of the children and the interest they take in the decorating of the room, show that they appreciate what has been done.

FOR FISHING WITH A NET

John Dorsch Fined $25 for Illegal Catching of Fish—Arrest Made by Minocqua Deputy Game Warden.

John Dorsch found his way into the meshes of the law last week on the charge of using a net in taking fish from Chain and Tim Lennon lakes, this county. The arrest was made on Wednesday of last week, the warrant being sworn out by Robert Stamp, of Minocqua, a deputy game warden. Last Thursday the prisoner was ushered before Municipal Judge Browne, who fined the fellow $25, which he paid and left a poorer but wiser man. There is a good field for operation in Oneida county for game wardens as it is a well known fact fish are being captured almost daily contrary to the game laws. Let the good work go on.

TO OPEN A NEW CLOTHING STORE.

J. Levitt, of Milwaukee, Leases the Richard Reed Building on Brown St.

J. Levitt, of Milwaukee, leased the Richard Reed building on Brown street last Monday, to take effect on the 15th inst. The gentleman will put in a full stock of dry goods, clothing and gents' furnishings. Mr. Levitt was engaged in the same business at Milwaukee and has had many years experience in the business. The new place of business will be known as the "Surprise Store." An advertisement for the new store will be found in the columns of The New North next week, as the newcomer is a man who believes in the liberal use of printer's ink.

1073 the Lucky Number.

The Andrae bicycle which H. Lewis offered as a premium to purchasers at his store was raffled last week after business hours and was drawn by No. 1073 the lucky number being held by John Lind, of Brantwood. For the ten days previous, a chance on the bicycle was given with every fifty cent purchase, and over twelve hundred numbers were in the box when the raffle came off. The last number in the box drew the prize. Mr. Lewis carries a mammoth stock of clothing, shoes, gents' furnishings, and a fine line of boys clothing from 3 years up, and his honest goods at reasonable prices have won for his store a wide reputation. His goods are strictly one price to all and in a premium deal like that of last week the outside buyer stands an equal show with the home buyer as was evidenced by the wheel going to Brantwood. The store is always well stocked with goods that are just what they are represented to be.

Encourage Home Patronage.

To the Merchants of Rhinelander:—

In this enlightened age we find ways and means of doing almost anything, if we only try.

I am sure it would be astonishing if the truth was known as to the amount of the necessities of life which are received in this city from the retail stores of the larger cities. It is an injustice to the home merchants. Competition being very strong in Rhinelander, the merchants cannot afford to allow this to go on when it can be prevented, and it certainly can.

If the merchants formed a Merchants' association and co-operated with the Retail Clerks' association, together they could put a stop to this injustice, and the public would be benefitted as well as the home merchants.

I would like to see some prominent merchant of the city circulate a petition. I am sure it would be ably supported by other merchants.

AN INTERESTED PARTY.

For Sale.

House and lot situated on Oneida Ave., near court house, good location, also two cottages about four blocks north east of court house. Inquire of E. P. BRENNAN.
apr-4-tf.

Clark Loses Wrestling Match.

A wrestling match took place at Lac du Flambeau last Friday night between Wm. Clark of this city, and Eli Hamline of Lac du Flambeau. It was the best two out of three. The first two falls were won by Hamline. The first fall was won in six minutes and the second in seven minutes. Dr. Harris of Lac du Flambeau acted as referee.

Notice to Dog Owners.

All owners of dogs are requested to call at the office of the city clerk, and secure the dog license tag for the year 1901, in accordance with the ordinance providing such license. Dated May 1st, 1901. W. H. TRUMBULL,
City Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
March 28, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make the final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on May 10, 1901 viz: Jacob Lagon, who made H. E. No. 8864 for the W½ SE¼ Sec. 28 W½ NE¼ Sec. 33 T. 36 N., R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Meyer, John Landeryon, Philip Singer and James Keen, all of Monico, Wisconsin.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK,
p-6t-a1-m9 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
April 11, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis, on May 25th, 1901, viz: George Koestler, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 7671 for the N½ NE¼ section 21, township 36 N., Range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Earle Lamo, Vitt Grill, Ferdinand Gehm, Frank Seiler, all of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. JOHN W. MILLER,
6w-a18-m23 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WISCONSIN.
March 13, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on April 26th, 1901, viz: Edward E. Greene, who made H. E. No. 9665 for the SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 27, SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 28, NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 33, NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 11 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Dell Cane, James Cane, E. F. Jillson and Philip Singer, all of Monico, Wisconsin. EDGAR T. WHEELOCK,
6t-m21-a23 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
March 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on May 8th, 1901, viz: Alois Schuppler, who made H. E. No. 8059, for the Lot 4, Sec. 31, T. 38 N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Wesolowski, W. F. Goodell, of Hazelhurst, Wisconsin, S. Kelley and Frank Schuppler, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. EDGAR T. WHEELOCK,
6t-m29-my2 Register.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

PETER P. STOLTZMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
JENNIE A. STOLTZMAN, Defendant. } Summons

The State of Wisconsin:—To the said defendant:—

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida County, Wisconsin.

S. H. ALEXS,
P. O. address, Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis. 6w-m25-my2

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Orville Beach, Plaintiff
vs.
E. D. Kathan, Mazzie A. Kathan, J. Kathan & Hattie P. Kathan, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered and entered in the above entitled action, in the above named court, on the 10th day of April, 1900, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the court house, in the city of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 1st day of June 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, situated in said Oneida County, being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to wit: Lot number one (1) in Block number nineteen (19) of the second addition to the village (now city) of Rhinelander in said county, to satisfy said judgment with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated April 12th, 1901.
7t-a18-m30 S. KELLEY,
Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wis., March 20th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Edward McGregor, of Tomahawk, county of Lincoln, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 151, for the purchase of the NW¼ of the N½ of Section No. 25 in Township No. 37 N., Range No. 9 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Albert Fitzgerald, Morris Fitzgerald, Samuel McGregor, Andrew Oelhaka, all of Tomahawk, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of June, 1901.

101-a11-j13 EDGAR T. WHEELOCK,
Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wisconsin, February 16, 1901.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Robert Truax, contestant, against homestead entry No. 7152, made October 20, 1894, for NE¼ of NE¼ Section 27, Township 37 N., Range 7 E., by Marion Young, Contestee, in which it is alleged that said Marion Young has made no improvements upon said land and has wholly abandoned the same for a period of more than two years last past; that said tract is not settled upon, improved or cultivated by said entryman as required by law; that said abandonment and failure to cultivate was not in any manner due to the entryman's employment in the army or navy or marine corps of the United States in time of war. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on May 23th, 1901, before Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office in Wausau, Wis.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed February 26th, 1901, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.
a18-m30-it HENRY G. MCCROSSON, Receiver.

A MINING INVESTMENT

is a good investment if the stock is all right.

THE IDAHO-MONTANA SUMMIT MINE

is selling 1,000,000 shares of stock at 10 cents per share. The ore assays $89.00 per ton now, and tons of rich ore of the above valuation have already passed through the smelting process from this mine. The ore is what is called

THE LEAD--GALENA VARIETY

and is unsurpassing rich as a glance at the samples in the windows of J. R. Johnston's tailoring establishment will testify.

6,000 SHARES HAVE BEEN SOLD IN RHINELANDER

to well-known and responsible men, and more are being sold daily. S. M. Hutchinson, P. P. Stoltzman, C. A. Wixson, Chas. Olson and others equally as well known are among the purchasers. Stock is being bought in lots of from 100 to 200 shares.

CHAS. BROWN,
DAVENPORT ST. RHINELANDER, WIS.

RAPIDS HOUSE
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.
E. D. GALINEAU, Prop.
Hot, Shower and Vaper Baths
AT ALL HOURS.
First-class attendants.

LEE DON,
CHINESE LAUNDRY
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Opp. Rapids House,
King Street. Rhinelander, Wis

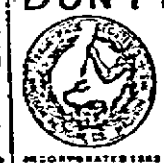
J. A. WHITING,
VETERINARY SURGEON
And DENTIST.
Office at Joslin & Chafee's Livery.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

The Central
BARBER SHOP
GEO. DUSEL, Proprietor.
Only First-Class Workmen Employed.
Hilber House Block.

J. R. McDONALD,
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.
WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY.
Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Opposite Feller House, Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
DEALER IN FURNITURE.
My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

GEM BARBER SHOP
H. L. JEWETT, Prop.
I make it a point to satisfy my patrons. My workmen are the best in the city. Call and see me. Shop on Davenport Street, next to First National Bank.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

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NEW SPRING SUITINGS
just received for the men of Rhinelander who would dress in the latest styles of the day.
STRIPED FLANNELS, VICUNAS, SERGES,
AND A FULL LINE OF
STAPLE WORSTED GOODS.
First-class workmanship guaranteed.
A. C. DANIELSON, Brown Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

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SPORTING IMPLEMENTS
FOR THE BOYS.
SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS.
The best. Call.
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NEW LONDON CREAMERY BUTTER.
PURE BUCKWHEAT.
KNOWLEDGE GAINED BY EXPERIENCE
is by far the most valuable, and you have learned by this time probably that the best is always the cheapest. In groceries as in everything else. Our price marks are not the lowest, but every commodity we sell is worth the money we ask, and you actually save money in the long run by purchasing from us. If there is any desirable thing in the grocery line we haven't in stock, we will get it for you.
CERESOTA FLOUR.
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PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
Steam and Hot Water Fitters.
The Place to Get Your Electric Globes.
Now is the Time to Arrange for Hot Water Heating. Get Our Figures.
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often gives one "that tired feeling" which will be easily dispelled by a good glass of Rhinelander beer. The staying qualities of this pure and wholesome beverage have made it the popular appetizer and tonic, or it contains as much nourishment as a good square meal at any time.
Rhinelander Brewing Co.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

5,800 ACRES OF FARM LANDS
In Towns 37 and 38, Ranges 9 and 10, from 3 to 12 miles from Rhinelander.
FOR SALE
At from $2.00 to $3.00 per acre.
Titles perfect. This is the first time these lands have been put in the market.
Call on, or write to
PAUL BROWNE, Rhinelander, Wis.

The Goodyear Detachable Tire
Fits all common rims or any detachable rim. No cement required. Quick and easy repairs. Made of the best quality of materials throughout, and both inner tubes and covers are guaranteed for a full season's riding. Absolutely cannot creep on rim and cannot roll off rim unless fully deflated. It is difficult to explain in an advertisement but if you see one you will want it.
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